AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

ELISON & FOSTER,
AUCTIONEERS,
85 & 87 MARKET-ST.
Sales of all kinds merchandise promptly attended to.

Pawnbroker's Sale!
THE BALANCE OF THE
FORFEITED PLEDGES
A. GOLDSMID, Pawnbroker, 468 State-st., will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
...East Madison-st., without reserve, for cash, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 30 and 31, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. Look out for bargains in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, &c., &c.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

$20,000!
PAWNBROKER'S SALE!
WE WILL SELL AT
Public Auction,
at our Store, Nos. 85 and 87 Market-st., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 30 and 31, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. $20,000 WORTH OF
Diamond Sets, Rings, and Pins,
Gold and Silver Watches,
Beautiful Gold Jewelry,
Vest and Opera Chains,
Pins, Rings, Lockets,
Clocks, Opera Glasses,
Ladies' Furs, &c., &c.
Also a splendid line of Fancy Goods. Sale positive and without reserve.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
Household Furniture
BY AUCTION,
On TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock, at 446 State-st. Look out for bargains, as the property will positively be sold.
ELISON & FOSTER,
Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
85 and 87 South Canal-st.,
SALE OF
UNREDEEMED PLEDGES
HELD BY
A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,
BY AUCTION,
MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1872,
At the salesroom of Wm. A. Butters & Co., 85 and 87 South Canal-st., consisting of
Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Rings, Pins, and Sets in great variety, Fine Gold Jewelry, Opera and Vest Chains, Lockets, Guns, Cutlery, Opera Glasses, Mantel Clocks, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, Etc.
By order of A. LIPMAN.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 31, at 9:30 o'clock, at 85 and 87 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Horses, Buggies, Cutters and Harness
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, at 10 o'clock, at 85, 87, and 21 West Washington-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,
Custom-Made Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Etc.
On THURSDAY, Jan. 2, at 9½ o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Custom-Made Clothing
AT AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 31, AT 9 1-2 A. M.
These goods, in style and quality, are not surpassed in Chicago. We shall offer in addition to the above, Fine All Wool Underwear, Caps and Turbans, Knit Goods, Gloves, Fine Plated Ware and Cutlery, Fine ... Sets, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

LAST AUCTION SALE OF
Boots and Shoes
FOR 1872,
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 31, AT 9 1-2 A. M.
Advanced prices will rule in 1873, and buyers should not forget that this is the LAST CHANCE to get goods at THEIR OWN PRICES.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
TEAS
AT AUCTION.
IMPORTANT SALE OF TEAS. L. M. HOFFMAN SON & CO. will sell on
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1873, at 11 o'clock,
At Roberts' Salesroom, Nos. 97 and ... Water-st., New York,
By order of the importer, 13,000 packages choice ... Season Teas, comprising invoices of Green Teas, Oolongs, Souchongs, and Japans.
Catalogues and samples will be ready at the office of the auctioneer on and after the 2d of January, and at the salesroom two days previous to sale.

AROMATIC LIQUID PEPSIN.
IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.
"Tough turkey, soggy pudding, and wicked wine ... heavily on the city's stomach."—"Times." ... on "Christmas in Chicago." A sure relief has just arrived, being the first installment of Aromatic Liquid Pepsin. Your druggist can now supply this valuable preparation. Have no other. For dyspepsia, indigestion, or any trouble arising from a weak or disordered stomach, Aromatic Liquid Pepsin has no equal.
We refer to Burley & Tyrrell, Abram French & Co., J. Lawrence & Co., President Briggs, Franklin Bank, Manager Young and G. T. A. Mansfield, C. D. & ... Railroad, Wm. P. Frailey, Esq., P., Ft. W. & ... Railroad, W. J. Kuhn, Esq., prop. European Hotel, Hall, Kimbark & Co., Bliss, Moore & Co., Rand, McNally & Co., Warner, Marston & Felix, Pitkin & Brooks, Thayer & Tobey, Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, ... Smith & Co.
Have no other form of Pepsin, such as Powders, ... or elixirs, but insist upon your druggist furnishing Aromatic Liquid Pepsin. Price, $1.50 per bottle.
LILLY & PHELAN, Evansville, ...
P. S. The first shipment being all engaged before receipt, a second is due on Monday.

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
... WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1872. NUMBER 133.

JEWELRY, &c.

MAYO & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
Opposite Post Office,
WILL SELL
AT COST,
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
SEE FOLLOWING PRICES:
American Gold and Silver Watches, 25 to 35 per cent discount.
Geneva and Swiss Watches, 30 to 45 per cent discount.
Solid 14-Carat Gold Chains, $1.25 to $1.50 per Pwt.
Royal Opera Chains, $35 to $60 each.
Elegant Gold Necklaces and Crosses at nearly half price.
Beautiful Stone Cameo, Coral, and Turquoise Sets at nearly half price.
Satin Finish and Chased Sets at half price.
New Designs in Bands and Chain Bracelets, at half price.
Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons only $1.75 per doz.
Do. do. in cases, for presents, at 25 to 45 per cent discount.
Rogers' Plated Ware, 25 to 40 per ct. discount.
Ice Pitchers, Tea Sets, Castors, etc., do. do.
Beautiful Bronzes and Clocks at nearly half price.
Voyage Clocks and Electric Bells do. do.
Russia Leather, Gilt, and Ivory Fans do. do.
Our entire stock, in fact, far below market prices.
J. B. MAYO & CO.,
360 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Vienna,
Paris, and
Bohemian
HOLIDAY GOODS
AT COST for balance of the season.
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
274, 276 & 278 WABASH-AV.,
Corner VanBuren-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIG.
We employ the best facilities known for the collection of claims in all parts of the country, with as complete and extensive a system as most cases will demand. Business men are invited to investigate. Call or send for circular. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.
MERCHANTS', GERMANIA,
GREAT WESTERN, EQUITABLE,
And other insurance claims, bought at the very highest cash price.
H. S. DIETRICH,
Room 8, 77 West Madison-st., up stairs.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
168 East Washington-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES
I will sell 4,200 and buy at market price.
R. D. STILES,
120 South Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE
Tribune Building
Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of
W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE!
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.
C. GERSTENBERG,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Has Removed to 199 East Kinzie-st.

STATIONERY.

The largest assortment of Fine Stationery in Chicago, at Wholesale and Retail, at
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO'S,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

J. M. W. JONES,
STATIONER,
PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
66 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Wright & Beebe, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
N. T. WRIGHT,
GEO. T. BEEBE.
CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having purchased the interest of N. T. Wright, in the late firm of Wright & Beebe, have entered into a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the general grain and produce commission business at 157 South Water-st., heretofore occupied by Wright & Beebe, under the firm name and style of G. T. Beebe & Co. We are prepared, not only to supply the wants of old customers, but to make liberal cash advances, solicit consignments from others. A continuance of favors ... of our acquaintances, and a trial ... Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention.
G. T. BEEBE,
T. ORMSBEE,
E. P. CASS.
Dec. 17, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YEAR'S CALLING CARDS,
At RUSSELL'S, 148 State-st.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE SALOON
Will open Tuesday, Dec. 31. Give us a call. Best of Wines and Liquors on hand.
H. SMITH & CO.

WASHINGTON.

What Action Will Congress Take on the Mormon Problem?

Considerable Talk Over Our Relations with the Sandwich Islands.

Probable Invitation to Kanaka Annexation.

The Mexican Frontier Commission.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The proposed resignation of Judge Strickland, of the United States Court of Utah, will leave the Court there, as far as known, entirely in the hands of those who are in favor of the Administration policy of severe dealing with the Mormons. The feeling of the new District Attorney, appointed since the meeting of Congress, is not fully known, but, from some expressions dropped during his late visit to Washington, it is believed that he will go as far as the law will allow in carrying on the Administration crusade against Mormonism. The majority of the present Congress seems disposed to let the Mormons alone, and to allow the more moderate of them an opportunity of urging their policy of a gradual abandonment of polygamy. What the temper of the next Congress will be no one can tell, though some of the leaders of the House who have been re-elected are in favor of no stringent legislation. They say that the history of Mormonism illustrates the truth of the old adage, that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." When Mormonism has been let alone, they say, it has grown very slowly, if at all, but persecutions, whether in Ohio, Illinois, or Utah, have invariably given it new life. Judge Strickland is not understood to contemplate resignation because of any difference with the Administration, though he favored the view taken of the notable case of last year, by District Attorney Bates, and sustained by the Supreme Court. He says that, while Congress refuses or neglects to appropriate funds for the proper maintenance of the Court, it is unable to administer justice or enforce its decrees, and is, therefore, a dead letter, which he cannot endure, and furthermore, that he cannot afford to be a Judge for $3,000 a year, when he can make twice as much money by practicing at the bar.

MRS. GAINES' LEGAL FEE SUIT.

The case of Iodridge vs. Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, which was tried here last week in the Circuit Court for the third time, terminated yesterday by a verdict for the defendant. The action was for a fee of $50,000, to be paid in the event of Mrs. Gaines' success in her suits, and the Chief Justice instructed the jury that if the contract was one which was not complied with until after the expiration of a year from the time at which it was made, it came within the provisions of the statute of frauds, and was void unless evidenced by a memorandum in writing, and left it for the jury to say whether the evidence showed, or did not show, an execution of the contract within a year. In the first of these suits a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $1,500, and in the second for $50,000 under a ruling of Mr. Justice MacArthur, that the whole amount claimed must be awarded, and a verdict given for the plaintiff. This last verdict, however, will, it is understood, settle the matter. Yesterday the counsel for the plaintiff filed a motion for a new trial on the ground that the Court erred in instructing the jury on the subject of the statute of frauds; also, on the subject of the statute of limitations; that the verdict was contrary to the law as given by the Court, and was contrary to the evidence.

OUR HONOLULU RELATIONS.

The death of the King of the Sandwich Islands, and the future of that kingdom in view of the fact that he left no heir to the throne, is the subject of considerable comment and speculation here, in official and diplomatic circles. Governor McCook, of Colorado Territory, who was Minister Resident at Honolulu prior to General Grant's Administration, is of the opinion that if our Government wants to annex the islands it can be done now without much difficulty. If our present Minister there shows any sort of management he can have control of matters. The English and French Ministers are absent on leave, and there are no foreign vessels of war in the Hawaiian waters except American, and in all departments of the Government of the kingdom the Americans have the ascendancy. The principal opponent to the annexation of the islands to the United States was the dead King Kamehameha. In his youth he had visited this country, and, unfortunately, the treatment received was not of a character to prepossess him in our favor. Being a colored man, and travelling incognito, he was in many instances subjected to indignities which he never forgot. In a conversation with General McCook, while he was Minister Resident, on the subject of annexation, Kamehameha stated that as King he received a salary much larger than that of the President of the United States, some $40,000 per annum, not to speak of the privileges of his position as sovereign. With annexation, he said, as an accomplished fact, he would become a very ordinary citizen of the United States. He preferred, of course, to remain King. This was his position. The sentiments of his subjects, or at least the most influential portion of them, were most favorable to the United States and to annexation, but while Kamehameha lived the question was not agitated. Shortly before his death, the King expressed a desire to visit the United States, for what purpose is not known, but the fact was communicated to Mr. Pearce, our Minister Resident at Honolulu, who informed the Government. The result was that the United States steamer California was ordered to proceed to the Sandwich Islands for the purpose of bringing the King here. That vessel is now on her way there under the original order, and not as has been stated, to protect the interests of American citizens. It is not known what course the Administration will pursue, but it is not improbable that, in view of the importance of the islands to the United States, if a favorable opportunity offers, annexation will be at least invited.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

GOVERNMENT GOLD SALES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to buy one million bonds and sell one million in coin each week during the month of January.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

The Commission to inquire into the depredations of the Mexicans on the Texas frontier expect to leave Washington on the 7th of January to resume their labors. Mr. Meade, one of the Commissioners, has resigned.

THE CASE OF SENATOR CALDWELL.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will, on the 10th of January, resume their investigation of the charge against Senator Caldwell that he was elected by the bribery of certain members of the Kansas Legislature. The testimony taken by the Committee of the Legislature is already before them. They will, at the time above stated, begin the examination of the witnesses, the Sergeant-at-Arms having summoned about twenty persons for that purpose.

TO RESIGN.

Associate Judge Strickland, of the United States Court of Utah, will soon resign.

Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 29.—Yesterday evening two business men of Detroit died, Francis Eccard, tobacconist, aged 50, and Charles Merrill, aged 81.

Mr. Merrill was attacked with paralysis while returning from funeral services at Elmwood, on Tuesday, at the residence of Thomas Palmer on Jefferson avenue, where he had stopped for a few moments' rest. He had been for many years a resident of Detroit, and was prominently identified with the lumber interests, having been one of the most extensive manufacturers in the State. He was the proprietor of the Merrill Block on Jefferson avenue, and owned a large estate in this city, besides thousands of acres of pine lands in the northern part of this State.

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 29.—Senor Puente, President of the Spanish Bank, is dead.

NEW YORK.

Searching for the Victims of the Centre Street Fire—The Fire Marshal's Report on the Recent Conflagrations—Great Criminal Carelessness—Unsafe Condition of the Jersey City School Houses—Arrival of Ku-Klux Prisoners Destined for Albany—Declines a Bishopric—Forty-five Fires Last Week.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—While several members of the Fire Department were walking over the ruins of the Centre street fire, this morning, they came across the charred remains of one of the victims. The police authorities were informed, but as they had no money to hire laborers, Justice Dowling provided them with $300 from his own pocket. A gang of laborers was immediately organized, and the Hon. Morgan Jones, hearing of Dowling's humane act, contributed $250, with authority to call for more, if needed. Shortly after noon ninety laborers, with picks, shovels, and crowbars, reported to the Police Captains, and marched to the sepulchre of seven human beings roasted to death last Tuesday, and permitted to lie there for a week. Police lines were formed to keep off idle spectators, and the one misshapen mass of human remains first discovered was removed to the police station. The Coroner was notified. After viewing the remains, he announced officially that he was satisfied he could now assume the payment of the expenses of the search.

About the same time, a committee of Internationals visited the police station for the purpose of asking Superintendent Kelso to allow them to remove the *debris* at once by their own labor. They alleged they had been requested to take this step by relatives of the victims, buried underneath the ruins. They proposed to take off their coats and work with a will, but the police authorities informed them that the labor would be done by the city officials. The International Leaguer, Theodore Banks, fiercely said his society intended to go to work on the ruins, police or no police, but refrained from actual hostilities. At the ruins two lines of police were stretched across Centre street, and, at 2 p. m., two hundred laborers were at work under the command of sergeants of the police. About fifty firemen chopped through the ice, and were assisted in raising heavy articles from the ruins by a work horse, volunteered by an humble laborer. At least five thousand spectators were kept at a distance by the cordon of police. The relatives of the victims were present tearfully awaiting the result. Work was continued until dark, and a large pile of rubbish rapidly grew in the street. No more remains were found, however, and the search will be resumed to-morrow. The one body recovered presents a horrible sight, resembling a lump of charcoal. It was frozen in a solid mass. One charred arm rested over the eyes, and on the bones of a finger were two gold rings by which the body was identified as that of Jane Stewart, a young woman living on Charlton street who was soon to have been married. It is certain that if the municipal authorities had not begun the exhumation to-day, the work would have been performed by the citizens at large, acting under leaders of their own selection, and defying "red tape" to interfere with their act of common humanity and decency.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Fire Marshal McSpedan says in regard to the burning of Barnum's Museum and Menagerie, that the fire originated under the floor immediately over the boiler, and from the superheated steam, which, in its effects, is as destructive as burning gas or flame, and when it is allowed to gain strength is sure to be productive of most terrible results. He adds that the attention of the managers of the Circus was twice called to its condition, but no attention was paid to the warning, and hence the fire.

In relation to the Centre street fire, the Marshal says the fire originated in the printing office of Dun, Barlow & Co., probably from carelessness. "I found that before the people employed upon the premises could get from the press-room, in which the fire originated, all egress from the buildings was shut of. The exterior means of escape were most meagre, and the unfortuntae loss of life that has occurred was unquestionably due to the negligence and interested parsimony of the proper authorities. The utter neglect and want of proper consideration for public feeling manifested by the proprietor of the building, during the time that has elapsed since the fire occurred, will fully illustrate to the public at large the difficulties I have to contend with, as caterer for the safety of the community. I discovered that immediately adjoining the only staircase of the building was a large elevator, that served, during the fire, as a flue to carry the flames above. If this trap had been constructed for the purpose, and fitted at the foundation with an enormous bellows, it could not have more effectually performed its terrible work of destruction. In this building there was but one staircase, and I have no other term to use for it but the 'infernal machine.' The elevator was placed close to it, so that when the flames caught one, the other was attacked, and, almost as quick as lightning, all chance of escape was cut off from the people above. The fire-escapes, or the complicated machinery meant to be escapes, fitted on the outside of the building, were simply man-traps, entirely inadequate for their intended purpose, and in a most wretched condition."

The burning of Public School No. 5, in Jersey City, is ascribed to the fact that the pipe or tunnel, which served the double purpose of heating and ventilating, was made of wood. It seems that as far back as August, only two school buildings in Jersey City were pronounced safe, and the heating apparatus of the school just burned was especially condemned.

The steamer James Adger arrived on Saturday with ten men for the Albany Penetentiary convicted of Ku-Klux outrages. Among the prisoners is the Rev. John Ezell, a Baptist clergyman of South Carolina. Three others confess to having been concerned in fourteen assassinations.

Frederick Campbell, who was found in his room, on Friday, dying from a pistol shot wound accidentally received, was a son of Jacob Campbell, President of the Pacific Bank, and held a responsible position in the banking house of Vermilye & Co.

The Rev. Dr. Haight has written a letter declining the position to which he has been elected as Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts.

"Red tape" still keeps the bodies of the unfortunate victims of the Centre street fire buried beneath the ruins.

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports 45 fires for the week ending Dec. 28, noon; estimated loss, $1,157,600; insurance, $1,780,200. Eighteen of the fires were caused by carelessness.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Probabilities—For New England, northwesterly to southwesterly winds, and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States, winds backing to southwesterly, and cloudy weather, with light snow over the northern portion, probably turning into rain on Monday. For the South Atlantic States, easterly and southerly winds and increasing cloudiness. From Kentucky to the Gulf, southeasterly and southerly winds, cloudy weather and probably rain. From the Ohio Valley to the Upper Lakes, southerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather and diminishing pressure. From Missouri and Kansas to Minnesota and Dakota, diminishing pressure and increasing easterly and southerly winds, and cloudiness, with probable rain from Iowa southward, but snow hence northward.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—The weather was milder to-day, and much of the snow has disappeared by thawing. The river is still rising, but the ice-gorge is still strong.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29.—No change in the river. The weather is moderating. Mercury, 18 to 37 above.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—The weather is growing warm, and the snow is softening.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—BEEVES—It was not until Saturday noon that the Brighton and Eastern dealers made their appearance at the market, as owing to the snow storm they were unable to arrive sooner, and some of the largest New York buyers telegraphed their friends here to buy for them the requisite number of cattle to meet their wants. This led to the inference that some of the largest buyers were snow-bound, and would not attend the market this week, and consequently no animation was apparent in the market. On Thursday and Friday comparatively no business was done, as holders asked an advance from ¼ to ½c per pound, and buyers although in want of cattle would not pay more than last week's rate. The Brighton and Eastern dealers bought largely on Saturday afternoon, paying from ¼@½c per pound advance over last week's rates, and some lots were bought on speculation. The uncertainty of transportation made buyers careful, and very few were bought on telegraphic orders for the same reason. The average quality of the offerings was fair, only about twenty car loads of Texans being included in the receipts. At the same time no really premium stock has been received. To-day scarcely anything was done, and holders for the most part decided to send their cattle forward, as a light demand is anticipated next week. The receipts this week were 174 car-loads of cattle; 18 of sheep, and 301 of hogs, which is the smallest weekly receipt known here in ten years. The small business done has made the market very irregular, so that it is difficult to give a quotation of the ruling prices, but after careful observations, we give the following quotations: Premium, this week, $8.25@8.75; extra, $7.50@8.00; first quality, $6.25@7.25; second quality, $5.25@6.00; third quality, $4.00@5.00; inferior, $3.00@4.00.

MILCH COWS—Receipts very limited, and the offerings were all taken by the local dealers at from $45.00 to $65.00 per head. No fancy stock was in market.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep are scarce, with a good demand. The receipts this week were about 1,400 head less than last, and some of those received were sent to Providence, and others East. The market is strong, with an advance of ½c per pound on last week's rates, and there are orders in the market which are unfilled, buyers being unable to obtain what they desire. The prices for fine wool sheep range from 5½c to 7½c per lb, and for coarse wools from 6c to 7½c per lb.

HOGS—The market is dull, with no sales reported. The demand is confined exclusively to dressed, which are in good supply and at low figures. The receipts this week of live hogs have been 30,100, against 38,300 last week.

HORSES—Market inactive; no sales to report.

MEMPHIS.

The River Still Rising—Recovery of Cotton from One of the Wrecked Steamboats—Shore Ice Floating Off—Railroad Communications—The Coal Supply.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 28—Midnight.—The river is still rising steadily, but there is no material change in affairs at the levee. All the cotton on the Belle Pike except about 150 bales has been saved. This is stored in the deck room, and will probably be lost, as she is gradually sinking.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29.—Rain has been falling since 3 o'clock, and now at 8 p. m. is raining hard. A considerable portion of the shore ice below Jefferson street has floated off, and the floating ice does not fill more than half of the channel, but a heavy field is lying between the mouth of Wolf River and Jefferson, not moved. This has been regarded as the chief instrument of destruction to steamers, should it all break loose from shore, but as the channel is rapidly closing, the danger is lessened.

The James Howard left for Cairo at 4 o'clock, believing that the floating ice had pretty well run out. With the assistance of the A. J. White, the City of Augusta was loosened from the *debris* of wrecks and ice, and dropped down to the place vacated by the Howard. The little steamers Helen Brooks and Summer Coon have sunk. The Walt has been wrecked, except her boilers. All the freight on the Belle Pike has been saved, except about 100 bales of cotton. She is gradually settling, and will prove a total loss, except the cabin furniture. The condition of the Cleburne, Excelsior, Nellie Thomas, and Dry Docks, is unchanged, and is now regarddd as less critical. The shore ice along where the wrecks of the West Wind, Andy Baum, Arlington, Glasgow, and St. Francis are moored, has sloughed off, leaving them almost free, although in a position to be crushed should the field of ice be hurled against them in a body.

The iron tug Nat. Jones, with a coal flat, carried over the troops for Little Rock, who have been detained here by the ice.

The trains on the Little Rock Railroad will commence running again to-morrow. The Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company have completed arrangements by which, towards the close of the week, they can deliver ten car loads of coal daily from the Tennessee mines. It is now believed that the gas companies will have little or no trouble in supplying the demand.

CALIFORNIA.

Serious Mining Troubles—Two Miners Shot—A Riot Feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 29.—Last Friday the Gioche Phœnix Mining Company, of Nevada, took possession of one hundred feet of ground recently worked by Raymond, Ely & Co., claimed by both Companies. The Phœnix men erected a barricade on the ground, and made other preparations to hold it against Raymond & Co, Last night while Thomas Ryan, a Phœnix workman, was overlooking the barricade, one of the Raymond & Ely men shot him through the head, killing him instantly. About forty shots were thereupon exchanged by the parties without serious results. The Phœnix men held the ground. It is feared there will be more bloodshed.

This morning, a miner named Jacob Sweetzer, while going to work, was shot and dangerously wounded by some unknown person.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property at Various Places Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Daniels & McCaw's sales stables, corner of Fifth and Carr streets, was burned about 2 o'clock this morning. Loss about $12,000; partly insured.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 29.—The Skowhegan Hotel, at Skowhegan, Maine, was burned this evening. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $30,000. Cause, a defective chimney.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29.—A *Commercial* special from Portsmouth states that the large steam tannery of Brick, Fender & Co. was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $19,000.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 29.—The British bark J. B. Duffe, at this port for Bremen, with 2,244 bales of upland cotton on board, took fire on Saturday night in the cotton forward. She filled with water and sunk at the wharf. Damage to the cargo by salt water large.

Bar-Room Shooting Affray.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 29.—Last night, two roughs, named Ed. Spang and John Cathirt, were shot by a sporting man named Rice Foster, in the Phillips House bar-room. Spang and Cathirt made threats of killing Foster, and, upon meeting last night, he shot Spang twice, once through the throat, severing the tongue, and once in the hip, and Cathirt in the side. Both men are in a critical condition, but have no sympathy from the public. Foster is in jail, and will probably be bailed to-morrow.

Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Erie express train which left the Long Dock at half-past 7 on Saturday evening, came in collision, at 8 p. m., with a coal train from Weehawken, about a mile west from the Bergen Tunnel. The coal train at the time was endeavoring to switch off the track to allow the express train to pass. Five cars of the freight train were almost entirely demolished, and the first of the two locomotives drawing the express train was thrown on its side into a deep cutting, badly damaged. The express train was delayed two hours. Nobody hurt.

Commerce of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—The amount of freight received at this port by steamers and barges this year is 836,919 tons; amount shipped from here by river, 805,282 tons. Twenty thousand tons less were received, and 30,000 tons more were shipped in 1871. More barges were employed, but fewer steamers, than in 1871.

Steamboat Sunk.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 29.—Leclaire No. 2, Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad transfer packet, was struck by a cake of ice to-night and sank in five feet of water. Her hull is about on a level with and full of water. There are prospects of a general breakup to-night.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Arrived, steamship City of New York, from Liverpool.

FOREIGN.

No More Hessian Convicts to Be Exported to the United States.

A Bombshell in European Politics---Did Austria Promise Aid to France?

Another Revolution Expected in Mexico.

The Insurrection Again Active in Cuba.

MEXICO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Information of a diplomatic character, just received here from Mexico, is construed by members of the Diplomatic Corps to be indicative of a general revolution in that Republic, and the impression is that by or before Feb. 1 a revolution against the new Government of President Lerdo De Tejada will occur. The previous reports given in this correspondence of uprisings in the States of Coahuila and Chihuahua were decidedly anticipatory of the above. The fact that the people of Mexico are to a great degree turbulent is not disguised or denied.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—The insurgents attacked Mayari on the night of the 12th inst. The town was in a defenceless condition. The regulars and volunteers being absent, the man-of-war Hulva landed her mariners and sailors, who drove out the insurgents, not, however, before the latter had sacked several houses. In the attack twenty Spaniards were killed. The insurgents succeeded in carrying off their dead and wounded.

On the night of the 19th, during the absence of the troops on an expedition, the insurgents, under command of Vicente Garcia, entered the town of Holquin and captured Fort Perriquera. The Holquin volunteers had been previously ordered to march into the fort to replace the troops withdrawn, and, as they approached, not aware that it had fallen into the hands of the enemy, they received a heavy fire from the insurgents. The volunteers and a few regulars subsequently attacked the insurgents, and messengers were despatched to recall the troops. Operations were suspended till daylight of the 20th, when the insurgents withdrew, after sacking six establishments, and a number of private houses. A Spanish Lieutenant Colonel and a Major, and several other officers, were killed. The reports as to the total loss of the Spanish are conflicting, some placing the figure as high as sixty.

The Spanish account acknowledges twenty killed. Troops are marching rapidly in pursuit of Garcia, anxious to avenge the death of their comrades. Full particulars of the affair are wanting. Seventeen insurgents surrendered at Trinidad, on Friday. It is reported that General Ceballos will return to Spain upon the arrival of General Cordova.

The Intendente has made public a number of fraudulent entries in the Custom House; also, the names of the officials implicated in the frauds. These exposures have caused much excitement among officeholders and merchants. It is reported that the Intendente will return to Spain shortly. His efforts to abolish the revenue frauds have been partially successful.

The epizootic has broken out among the oxen in the jurisdictions of Cardemas and Cienfuegos. It is of a malignant type, and in many cases death follows almost immediately upon the animal being attacked.

The family of Secretary Delano arrived here yesterday from New Orleans.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—M. Bourgoing, French Minister to the Papal Court, resigned because some French naval officers in Rome, at the beginning of the holidays, called on the King and Pope on the same day and tendered the compliments of the season. The Monarchists seek to make political capital out of the affair.

The *Union* publishes an address praising the Minister's act, as a striking disavowal of the policy which would abandon the Holy Father to spoliation and insult.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—President Thiers visited the English Embassy yesterday. On leaving the building, he fell and suffered a slight contusion of the hip and elbow, but was able to be present at the reception this evening.

M. Bourgoin has left Rome.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Austrian, French, and Prussian newspapers are engaged in a lively controversy over the disclosures made by the Duke de Grammont in regard to the origin of the late war. The Duke brings documentary evidence to support the truth of his assertion, that Austria promised to assist France in case of a war with Prussia. He publishes an Austrian despatch to the French Government, in which the pledge is given in the following words: "Your cause is ours. We will contribute to the success of the French arms."

It is reported that the Austrian Government has determined to dispense altogether with the services of Count Von Beust.

GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—An alleged case of pardon by the Grand Duke of Hesse, on condition that the criminal should emigrate to America, having been brought to the attention of the Hessian authorities by our Diplomatic Representative at Berlin, assurances have been given him that pardon accompanied by a condition of that character will in no case be granted by the Grand Duke.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—The physician's bulletin this morning states that the Czarovitch passed a quiet night, and the patient's condition is satisfactory.

Railroad News.

TOPEKA, Ks., Dec. 29.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was completed to the west line of Kansas yesterday. This Company has built 362 miles of road since March last. In August 50 miles of track were laid, the largest month's work ever done on any railroad in this country. The entire length of the road, including branches, is 470 miles, all graded, ironed, and equipped since 1869.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 29.—Captain W. J. Ross has been appointed General Superintendent of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and C. S. Williams, Assistant Superintendent.

Louisiana Politics.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—The Committee have printed their address to the people of the United States, relative to the Louisiana troubles, accompanied with an appendix, quoting the laws in support of their position. Their memorial will be presented to Congress, and an appeal made for the appointment of a Committee to proceed to New Orleans and ascertain all the facts in the case.

Steamers Frozen In.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—Thirty steamboats are laid up in the frozen river, exclusive of ferry and harbor towboats, of which there are ten. It is thought that they are so protected as to be secure from harm when the river breaks up. Ice has been cut out between the Suspension Bridge and the Newport Bridge.

Fell Six Hundred Feet.

SPOTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 29.—Henry Williams, employed at the Thompson colliery, while cutting ice, slipped and fell six hundred feet down the slope, and was instantly killed. His body was terribly mangled.

Official Brutality.

Philadelphia is very naturally exercised over a recent case of brutality on the part of her public officials, so shocking and unprovoked that its perpetrators are not likely to go unpunished. An old man, respectable and industrious when sober, was locked up in a beastly state of intoxication. He was in sound health, and bore no marks of bruises. The next morning he was taken from the cell to the hospital with a black eye, lacerated face, crushed shoulder, and both arms fractured, and died soon after. During the interval between his incarceration and removal no one had or could have had access to him but the officials of the prison. Moreover, during the night, prisoners in other cells heard cries proceeding from that in which the old man was, and a voice saying, "Strike him again, and he will go to rest." Evidently the request was heeded, and he was put effectually to rest. And the Sergeant, who is supposed to be responsible for the deed, went back to the office, jingling his keys, with the quiet remark that "he thought he had quieted things." At the Coroner's inquest these facts were developed, and the Sergeant and turnkey have been locked up for further examination.

A RIOTOUS NEIGHBORHOOD.

How South Side Roughs Amuse Themselves on Sunday—Savage Assaults on Policemen.

The South Division in the neighborhood of Fourteenth and Clark streets has become noted recently for the lawlessness that has become prevalent there. It will be remembered that Sergeant Buckley was assaulted not far from this spot several months ago, and other deeds of ruffianism and violence had caused the authorities to regard the neighborhood as one of the worst in the city. To bring about a better condition of affairs by placing the locality in the immediate shadow of disciplined authority, that portion of the South Side was included in the Armory or First Precinct. The effect has been good for some time, but the spirit of outlawry manifested itself yesterday in a case of riot, in which several officers were badly beaten and bitten.

The weather yesterday rendered sleighriding an enjoyable amusement, and a large number of persons took advantage of the improved temperature to indulge in this delightful pastime. During the afternoon a parcel of roughs of all ages, from quite young boys to grown men, indulged themselves in a pastime more to their depraved tastes, but scarcely as innocent in its nature as sleighriding. Their amusement consisted in suddenly rushing out of ambush, seizing the reins, and upsetting the sleighs, to the imminent peril of the occupants and the boundless merriment of their companions, who in turn waylaid other unfortunate persons, until the affair became more than a nuisance. Officer Cobb, on learning the circumstances, went to the spot and endeavored to arrest two men whom he caught in the act. Their "pals," ready to relinquish the sport for a more exciting, and to them agreeable, amusement, turned upon the officer, beat with clubs and wounded him badly. The officer fired several shots into the crowd, but, unfortunately, failed either to wing or kill his assailants, barely escaping with his life. On his reporting at the Armory, Sergeant Lull despatched Officer Flannery and others to the scene. The former succeeded in securing two of the rioters, one a man about 30 years of age, while another officer captured two lads. While conveying his prisoners to the Station, Flannery was set upon by one of the ruffians, who made a bite at the officer's ear, catching it in his teeth, and clinging to it like a bull-dog. Flannery, by a judicious application of his "billy," made the rough quit his hold. The assault was renewed a few minutes later, but the prisoners were safely taken to the station and locked up. They will have a hearing before the Justice to-day.

DIED IN HIS CELL.

A Drunken Prisoner Expires at the Madison Street Police Station.

A case is awaiting investigation by the Coroner, at the Madison Street Police Precinct Station, which is somewhat unusual in its details. On Saturday evening, about half-past 5 o'clock, Officer Kerr, of the Madison street force, found a man lying on the sidewalk on the corner of West Lake and Canal streets. He was, to all appearance, thoroughly intoxicated, but the night being mild, was not seriously affected by the cold. The officer took the poor man to the Station, and on examination found his name to be William Ames, aged 50 years. He was sober enough to give the additional information that he was an American by birth, a carpenter by trade, and unmarried. He was locked up in a cell, and thereupon expressed his satisfaction at finding so comfortable a shelter from the falling snow. There were locked up with him three other men charged with like misdemeanor, John Ryan, James Wolcott, and William Somers. Nothing unusual attracted the officer's attention before consigning Ames to his cell, either in his manner or appearance. On being searched, he was found to possess nothing more than a knife. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Vesey was called to by the men in the same cell with Ames, and was told that he was dying. Vesey went to the cell and carried the poor man into the corridor, but found that his assistance, even had it been valuable, was too late to relieve the unfortunate creature, as he was dead. The fellows who passed the cell had noticed nothing unusual except that Ames had refused his breakfast, but, regarding this as a natural consequence of a night's debauch, paid no serious attention to the circumstance. The case will be investigated this morning. Meanwhile the body of the unfortunate man is at the station.

CORRECTION.

The name of the man who died from exposure, whose body was found on the corner of Egan and Ashland avenues, was John Thompson, instead of John Jameson, as printed in Sunday morning's TRIBUNE. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and has a brother and sister living in Davenport, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An actress in England lately recovered a verdict against a railroad company for $8,000 damages for a scar on her face, received in a collision.

—Destructive fires are reported in various parts of Louisiana, and most of them have suspicious appearances of incendiarism.

—The heaviest brain on record was recently found in the skull of a London bricklayer, who could neither read nor write. Its weight was sixty-seven ounces.

—The Boston *Traveller* charges that the men who said the city would be disgraced by the acceptance of aid for its poor from other cities have not yet contributed the sum required to prevent such disgrace.

—The Madison (Wis.) *Democrat* says that the rule to banish liquor from all official and private receptions during the holidays and throughout the season, will doubtless be observed in that city.

—S. H. Pairo, late City Attorney and Councilman of Mobile, has been convicted of burglary, and sentenced to the State Prison. He is now being tried on the additional charge of arson.

—Some of the Cincinnati ladies ought to adopt the plan of the owners of newly-painted houses and write the word "paint" over their lips. A Louisville youth, after a *tete-a-tete* with one in the flirtation-room, a short time since, returned to the parlor with his black moustache made almost crimson.

—The splendid water-power just above West Lebanon and White River Junction will soon pass into the hands of a wealthy company, who will improve it. If so, the largest town on the Connecticut, north of Springfield, Mass., will probably be located there.

—Montgomery County, Ill., having adopted township organization, James M. Berry, H. H. Hood, and John F. McDavid have been appointed Commissioners to divide the county into towns, preparatory to putting township organization into operation.

—There is a well-known wager that a man should stand on London Bridge for an hour, holding a tray with sovereigns upon it, and offer them for sale at a shilling a piece, and that no one of the passers-by would purchase. He fulfilled the conditions of the bet, and won his money.

—A fellow has been blowing out the gas again at Auburn, N. Y. His room was broken into in time to save his life. In the morning he came down and remarked: "That gas must have leaked considerably last night." Upon being assured that it had, he innocently inquired: "Did it run over and spoil the carpet anywhere?"

—A wag inspecting a farmer's last instalment of pork at the Detroit market, recently, picked up a ten-pound stone and deposited it in one of the porkers, and then loudly berated the farmer for trying to cheat in weight. The farmer looked at the stone, at the crowd, felt the thrust, and growled to himself: "Hang me, but I thought I put it in the small hog!"

—A forgetful young woman out West, the other night, aroused the inmates of a hotel to which her bridal trip had led, on account of finding a man in her room. The trifling circumstance of her marriage that morning had quite escaped her memory, and it was not until summary justice was about to be visited on the offender, that she happened to recollect it.

—The New York *Home Journal*, in a notice of a recent wedding, describes the groom as "unquestionably a fashionable gentleman," and thereafter, for the information of a hungering world, details the characteristics that entitle him to that honor, as follows: "He has for years been conspicuous in New York society, is reported very wealthy, has a villa at Newport, a town residence in Washington square, a box at the opera, a stable of thoroughbreds, a yacht, and an influential member of the Union and New York yacht clubs."

—A Weyauwega (Wis.) correspondent gives a doleful picture of affairs there. The weather has been so cold that wells, cellars, and cisterns froze solid, thousands of bushels of potatoes and other vegetables have been destroyed, and other serious damages done. The drouth has been so severe that all but two or three wells in the village have given out. What the people will do for water has now become a serious question.

—The organ case destroyed in the burning of Grace Church, in New York, Monday, was the oldest in the city, having originally been brought from Holland long before organ cases or even organs were manufactured in the United States. It had served for many years in the Old Country, when it was brought to this city and placed in the old Dutch Church, which used to stand on the site of the Post Office. It was carefully preserved, on account of its age, as a relic, and was removed to Grace Chapel when the building was first built.

—About the worst case on record of "jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire" is that of the supposed "Pierre Bester," whose extradition was sought by the French Government on the ground that he had murdered a boy and attempted to murder and ravish a young woman, near Rouen, France. When the ship in which he took passage arrived at New York, officers went aboard to arrest Bester, in accordance with instructions by cable, and, becoming suspicious of this fellow by the confusion he betrayed, arrested him; on being questioned he admitted that his name was Bester, but next day, finding that he had got into a serious scrape, he confessed that he was Edouard Dutal, a French defaulter. Inquiries by cable having proved the truth of this statement, he has been discharged. Bester is supposed to be still in France.

—The amount of the national debts, not including the debt of Great Britain, of twenty-seven Governments, as compiled from official sources, is $16,799,000,000, showing an increase of indebtedness, in ten years, of $9,413,500,000. The vast but undeveloped Empire of Brazil is mortgaged to the amount of $275,000,000 as the price of the conquest of Paraguay; and the petty Government of Egypt has signalized its emancipation from Turkish thrall by piling up a debt of $205,000,000 in ten years. The increase of Russia's indebtedness in the last ten years amounts to $700,000,000. This money has been chiefly expended in building railroads and in extending Russian "civilization" in the East. Japan signalizes her claims to modern progress by a modest debt of $5,000,000.

—At Circleville, Ohio, the other day, a child 3 or 4 years old was brutally murdered by its father, who struck it in the head with a hatchet while it was sitting at the dinner table. The excuse given for the brutal deed was that the child "eat too d—d much grub." The man—Fowler—was, about seven or eight years ago, sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary for poisoning stock.

—Mules at work in the coal shaft of the Leavenworth mine, seven hundred feet under ground, and never seeing the light of day, have fallen victims to the epizootic.

—A. Herr Smith, Congressman-elect for the Lancaster (Pa.) District, adopted his last name to please a relative, who gave him some money with it. His original name was A. Herr. He long since had an eye on Congress, and came within one vote of the nomination after Thad. Stevens' death.

Cold Comfort.

From the New York Times.

The cause of woman's rights has met with a blow in England. A judicial decision has been rendered which attacks not merely the claim of the wife to be independent of and superior to her husband, but even her right to share equally in one of the most indispensable privileges of any household. It is not her right to the metaphorical and symbolic trowsers which is denied, but her reasonable and proper claim to a share in the marital blanket.

It has hitherto been supposed that the wife had a property in the undivided half of the marital bedstead, mattress, and other accessories, which could only be destroyed by her own misconduct. The law has supported this view by specifically granting to the widow the sole ownership of her bedstead and bedding; while the practice, peculiar to slighted husbands, of advertising their runaway wives as having resigned all rights in respect to bedroom furniture, strongly supports the same theory. But now we are told by an English Judge that this view is a wholly mistaken one, and that the wife who attempts to enforce it is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The case which called out this decision originated in the vigorous conduct of a wife who returned to her home late in the evening, and found her husband monopolizing the entire supply of sheets and blankets, wholly regardless of her feelings or the state of the weather. Indignant at his selfishness, she proceeded to establish her rights with the fire-shovel, and to convince him with the poker, of the gross injustice of his conduct. The ingenuity with which he had wrapped himself in a maze of blanket, proved fatal to the integrity of his cuticle, for he was unable to extricate himself before his wife had proceeded so far in her argument as to decorate him with a variety of neat patterns in black and blue. The following day he preferred against her a charge of assault and battery, of which she was found guilty, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

The possession of a right implies the further right to enforce it. If this injured woman could not enforce her claim to half the marital blanket, it follows that her claim was not a legal one. The effect of this decision is, therefore, to apprise the wives of England that they are dependent for blankets wholly upon the generosity of their respective husbands. Hereafter, the selfish husband may condemn his wife to shiver through the night unprotected, except by the casual mat or the accidental hearth-rug, and no woman of foresight and caution will consent to enter the married state unless a proper provision of blankets be expressly guaranteed in the marriage settlement. Thus, while Mrs. Jex-Blake and her friends are fighting for the unsubstantial shadow of hospital privileges, they are losing the indispensable substances of sheet and blanket. Though they gain the sweet privilege of carving the corpse of the pauper, their triumph is embittered by the thought that the law has established a male monopoly of blankets, and that the monster, man, is henceforth permitted to revel in unlimited bed-clothes, while the wife is forced to sue humbly with the fire-shovel for a corner of counterpane, and to feign boundless gratitude for the boon of a narrow strip of sheet.

A Big Thing on Ice.

From the Omaha Bee, Dec. 24.

Billy Kelly, a compositor, who recently left Omaha for Sioux City, returned yesterday, in company with John Henry, another compositor, the two boys having skated most of the distance from Sioux City down the Missouri River. They left that place Sunday morning at half-past 8 o'clock, and skated all day, laying up over night at a section house of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad. Next morning they resumed their trip at day light, arriving at Missouri Valley Junction about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, a distance, by the river, of about 200 miles from the starting point. During their travels Kelly froze both ears, his cheek,—of which he has plenty,—and one heel; while Henry escaped with two frozen ears. This is probably one of the most remarkable and perilous skating feats ever undertaken in this country. The boys are to-day sticking type in the Bee office, and it will probably be some time before they undertake another similar spin on the ice.

A Cincinnati despatch of the 28th inst. says John Krieger, a laborer at Evans' rolling-mill, was killed on Saturday evening by the fall of the roof of a shed, attached to the mill. A runaway mule team knocked down a timber supporting the roof.

DISASTERS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—London files give details of the great storm that swept over the British Islands Dec. 8. In London on the night named trees were uprooted in the parks, conservatories and glass roofs were smashed in, and chimney stacks came to the ground by the dozen. Several houses were unroofed, side walls were driven in. A large factory was levelled with the ground, and forty storm patients were received during the night at various hospitals.

At Liverpool the Great Britain dragged her anchors in the Mersey, pitched against the pier-head, and stove in her stern so that the sea made a clean sweep into her cabin. The Melpomene went ashore. A tug ran under the bows of the Great Western to haul her to a place of safety, and was never seen again, having been literally swallowed up by the sea.

At Clifton, near Bristol, the pinnacle of Christ Church fell and went right through the roof. Precisely the same thing happened to churches at Yeovil, at Creukerne, and at Taunton. Heavy pieces of architecture, such as walls and towers that had stood the storms of centuries, were demolished.

In Savernake forest, Marlborough, ninety magnificent forest trees, all close together, were blown down.

Buildings were unroofed in many towns, vessels were dashed by the score against the coast. A stone wall at Richmond, 100 feet long and 9 feet high, was prostrated. Carriages in some places were blown entirely over. Several accidents happened to gasometers, leaving whole districts in utter darkness. At Stoke-on-Trent an explosion occurred by which several persons lost their lives.

The highest wind pressure ever previously known in England was represented by twelve. A force of eleven is recorded on this occasion at Plymouth, Scilly, and Portshead.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The *Evening Express* has a statistical article showing that 1872 has been pre-eminently a year of disasters. It says:

Never before, we think, have so many steamships been burned, wrecked, or sunk, as during this year. According to our memoranda, the number of casualties in November was 221, 15 of which occurred on the Canadian and American coasts, 29 on the Baltic, 52 on the west coast of Great Britain, 72 on the east coast of Great Britain, 15 in the English Channel, 11 in the North Sea, and the balance in the Pacific, Australian, and other waters, resulting in a total loss of 33 vessels.

The number of vessels lost or disabled during the present month will exceed that of November. The disasters this week alone foot up 114 killed outright, and 80 seriously injured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—In Harlem, this morning, the bursting of a boiler range caused a slight fire, killed a lady, and wounded a boy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The volcano of Santana, in the northern part of San Salvador, is erupting, and it is feared that many valuable coffee plantations will be destroyed.

Bogota has been seriously inundated. Many people were drowned and much property destroyed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A Boston special says that the number of lives lost by the sinking of the ship Peruvian is twenty-five. The ship had a cargo valued at nearly $1,000,000, consisting of costly products from the East Indies, and insured for $400,000.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A despatch from Hong Kong says that the ship Benares, Captain Anderson, which left that port Sept. 12 for San Francisco, went ashore on one of the Loo Choo Islands and became a wreck. All her crew were drowned except five. The English gunboat Curlew went to the spot to aid her.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Amyntas was lost while on her voyage from Holyhead to Workington, and every person on board perished.

A severe gale prevailed in the English Channel yesterday, and several marine disasters are reported.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—The *Democrat* will to-morrow publish a list of disasters and losses on the Western rivers during the present year. The losses amount to $3,225,200, of which the Mississippi gives $1,178,850; the Ohio, $1,052,700; the Arkansas, $163,000; the Red, $104,000. The lives lost by explosion number 58, and 365 are estimated to have been lost by falling overboard.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Monetary and Commercial Situation During the Past Week—Business Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—During the past week, the stringency in money has increased, and the pressure has been greater than during any previous week this season. There have been isolated cases of money-lending at the legal rate of interest on call, but the great majority of borrowers have been forced to pay from 1-32 to ½ per cent per diem, or from about 12 to 18.2½ per cent per annum. These remarkable rates have attracted but little attention comparatively, and the brokers have paid them with apparent unconcern. There is an increasing pressure of public opinion calling for the repeal of the usury laws. The outflow of currency to pork-packers, and the various derangements caused by the snow blockade, have increased the stringency. The Treasury operations, as usual, since election, have been adverse to monetary ease. The gold operations of the Treasury have been more extensive than usual. During the week $3,678,000 have been paid out on account of interest, $31,100 for bonds redeemed, and $1,000,000 sold on Friday. This makes the total disbursement of $4,709,100 gold for the week, while about $1,100,000 have been taken in for customs. At the close of the week many individuals and corporations were gathering their resources previous to making annual settlements, and paying interest and dividends. It is estimated that over $75,000,000 will be disbursed at this point in January, and the necessary preparations for even one-quarter of this sum are sufficient to temporarily disturb the money market.

Important events in this country within about fifteen months have exercised a detrimental effect upon the financial situation at this point. The Chicago fire transferred to the West a large amount of capital from the East, which was always regarded as fixed or permanent in this city. The Boston fire repeated this operation on a smaller scale. The creation of new railroad securities has been going on steadily during the present year, and within six months the volume of railroad bonds and stocks has been largely increased. Some important and extensive lines of railroad in the Northwest and Southwest have been pushed to completion or partial completion, and these permanent improvements have absorbed for the time being a large amount of money, much of which has been drawn from this point.

Gold speculation was heavy early in the week, when the price declined to 111⅛, but later a firmer feeling prevailed, and there was an advance to 112⅝ on specie shipments and full bidding rates on Government gold.

Foreign exchanges have been strong, with a further advance in rates. The week has been marked by a good demand for Government bonds and other first-class investment securities, but the offerings have been light.

The railway and miscellaneous speculation started off buoyantly, and prices advanced up to Tuesday afternoon, since which time the market has been irregular, with frequent intervals of weakness and lower prices. Business on the Stock Exchange has been smaller than usual, while the fluctuations have been confined within narrower limits, with the exception of a very few shares. There has been an entire absence in extremely "fashionable" securities of any of those violent movements so prominent for months past. The smaller class of professional speculators and outsiders have continued to buy during the week for the "January rise," and are now thoroughly "fortified" for this expected event. At the close, despite the continued stringency in money, there was a buying movement on the part of small operators which stiffened the market, and carried the general list up from the lowest prices previously made.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $4,575,759; produce exports, $4,734,886; specie exports, $1,980,324; total merchandise imports since Jan. 1, $375,321,704, against $368,680,164 last year. Total exports of produce, $256,027,474, against $237,354,041 last year. Total exports of specie, $70,550,338, against $66,532,039 last year.

The bank statement, while showing a large loss in legal tender notes, is favorable as far as the bank reserves are concerned, they having been strengthened by $4,468,700 gold, while the loss in legal tenders is $5,507,100. The total liabilities of the banks on the averages of the past six days are $643,900 less than last week. The loans have been decreased $1,239,000. The banks now hold in what they reckon as lawful money $1,835,750 above the 25 per cent requirement. Last week they so held $663,175. Of course the specie shipped by to-day's steamers does not fully show in this week's statement, which is made up to the close of business last night. So it is fair to infer the banks have less specie than appears by this statement. The large loss of legal tenders is explained by the shipments of currency to the South and West, and by the Treasury policy. It is possible that money has been locked up, but there are no indications of it.

MONEY

was very stringent again to-day. Call loans advanced to 5-16 *per diem*. Most of the business during the day was at 3-16, and closing loans at 1-16.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange heavy and lower. Gold ranged from 111⅞ to 112⅛, and was dull.

STOCKS.

The stock market to-day was generally firmer and higher.

BONDS.

Government bonds were firm at the best prices of the week.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes stronger, with little offering; family grades firmly held, but quiet; No. 2 and supers in more active demand and better. Southern flour firm, but very quiet. The market for wheat closes better, with a good inquiry for spring for export. Winter is wanted for milling at higher prices. Some demand for spring for the South. Of our present stock some 580,000 bushels are sold chiefly for Europe. Pork is in fair demand with sales of 475 brls at $13.50@13.75 for new mess, cash. Cut meats are in moderate demand, with sales of 50 tierces pickled bellies at 7⅝c; 1000 heavy fresh rough sides at 6c; 590 fresh bellies at 7@7¼c and 590 do hams at 8½c. Bacon is firm on the spot at 7⅛@8c for short clear and 7c for long clear. Lard rules quiet at 7⅝@7 13-16 for new Western for December; 200 tierces to arrive sold at 7⅝c; 500 tierces for March sold at 8⅛c; 7⅝c bid for January and no sellers.

SPRINGFIELD.

Report of the Secretary of State—New Incorporations—A Bet Decided by Law.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.—The Secretary of State has laid his biennial report before the Governor. It contains a pretty thorough statement of a Department that heretofore has been little known and less understood by the people. It begins with the statement that the law requiring a report from the Secretary of State, was approved April 4, 1872. Up to that date, the records were so kept as to make it almost impossible to collect the information required by the law. The work of printing and binding laws and journals of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly has been somewhat delayed. The laws, a volume of eight hundred pages, was distributed soon after the adjournment of the Legislature. Two volumes of reports, of eight hundred pages, have been distributed. Two more, nearly complete, will soon be distributed. One volume of the journals has been sent out. The remaining two will soon be. A table is submitted showing a comparative statement of the cost of printing from 1859-60 to 1871-2, and the amounts paid in that time. In 1865-6 the amount paid was $56,660.12; for 1871-2, although a greatly larger amount was ordered printed, the price paid was $41,300. The statement showing the cost of printing exhibits the fact that the price per 1,000 "ems" for the last Legislature was less than paid for twenty years by nearly one-half. With reference to the recent contract the Secretary says: "The law being mandatory in its terms, and the Commissions, Auditor, Secretary of State, and Treasurer, having no discretion in the matter, they were compelled under its provisions to award the contract for all the classes on the only bid received, which was made by W. H. Bailhache, and E. L. Merrill. The price to be paid is the amount allowed by law. The contract for binding is less by more than one-half than it has been for twelve years. The cost of binding for the Twenty-seventh General Assembly is less by nearly six thousand dollars than was the the Twenty-sixth, and nearly two thousand less than the Twenty-fifth General Assembly. The contract for furnishing printing paper is the most favorable to the State ever known. The price now said is six dollars and forty-eight cents. A largely increased amount of printing paper has been used in consequence of every bill presented being ordered printed in large quantities, whether it is passed or not. There has never been any system followed in filing engrossed laws, as per consequence they are difficult to find. It is suggested that the Secretary of State be authorized to have these bills arranged so as to make reference to them easy. Duplicate copies of the census of 1870 are received and properly disposed of. He recommends a Bureau of Statistics to be arranged separate from the library.

The large increase in defraying the cost of printing paper, furniture, stationery, books and blanks for the General Assembly, exhausted the appropriation for these purposes, and a loan of ten thousand dollars was effected, carrying on the Department. The loan was received on the joint note of the State officers, and falls due March 1st 1873. The appropriations for the immense work to be done in the office, have been found to be altogether inadequate. The Library is well arranged and contains many valuable books, standard works, 2,550 volumes, and in all 32,750.

In conclusion, in retiring from the office, I desire, in this public manner, to express my obligations to those who have co-operated with me, and shall always revert with pleasure to these years of service to the people of the State.

The Western Screw Manufacturing Company of America, capital, $100,000; the Western Steam Bell Company, of Quincy, capital, $100,000, the purpose being to manufacture and sell steam bell ringers, &c.; and the Benevolent Society of Chicago to aid French speaking emigrants, filed articles of association with the Secretary of State to-day. The latter company is to be sustained by an annual subscription of three dollars from its members.

Justice Campbell, of this city, to-day decided that one Rice, who bet $50 each on the result of the election in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana being a Liberal triumph, and who refused to give up the stakes because his opponent would not agree that he had won on Indiana, and who brought suit to recover the whole amount from the stakeholder, was entitled to so recover, and a judgment of $150 and costs was entered up against the stakeholder. The suit will be appealed to a higher Court.

THE WEATHER.

Reports from Various Points.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 28.—Light snow fell this morning. The weather is cloudy and cold.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 28.—The weather is clear, with the mercury at 20 degrees above zero.

DUBUQUE, Dec. 28.—The weather has moderated considerably, and is now quite pleasant.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The various street car lines are gradually beginning to resume running, but with double teams. The railroad trains are still more or less delayed. The mails, with few exceptions, have arrived through, much overdue. Two north mails on the Erie and some extreme Western mails are still to be heard from.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Most of the street cars resumed running to-day, and trains are now arriving but with little detention.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The thermometer in various parts of New England ranges from 5 to 12 degrees below zero.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The New York mails were four hours late this morning. The first mail from Richmond for the past two days, arrived this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—The weather has been much milder to-day, with a slight thaw. The river has risen about one foot, and the ice-gorge opposite the city has cracked some, but traffic across it continues unimpaired, and is immense. Should the weather continue mild for a few days, and especially should rain fall, there will be a speedy break-up, and a resumption of navigation.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 28.—Weather cold and cloudy.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28.—The weather is milder and cloudy.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The Signal Service gives the following thermometer reports at 6:53 o'clock this morning:

San Francisco	55 ab	Buffalo	29 ab
Cheyenne	25 ab	Kingston, Canada	2 be
Omaha	10 ab	Montreal	8 be
Duluth	3 be	Quebec	12 be
St. Paul	10 be	Portland, Me.	3 be
Marquette	8 ab	Burlington, Vt.	20 be
Chicago	8 ab	New York	16 ab
St. Louis	12 ab	Philadelphia	12 ab
Louisville	12 ab	Washington	19 ab
Nashville	17 ab	Charleston	26 ab
Memphis	22 ab	Jacksonville, Fla.	27 ab
New Orleans	29 ab	Key West	57 ab
Detroit	9 ab		

To Be Hanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—Governor Baker stated, to-day, that in no case will he interfere to prevent the execution of Cluck, the wife-murderer, next Friday.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—France will pay Germany $200,000,000 francs of her war indemnity on the 15th of January, and will continue to pay the same amount every month until May next.

The Mayors of several Communes of France refused to placard the speech of Dufaure, Minister of Justice, delivered in the National Assembly, during the debate two weeks ago, on the petitions for a dissolution of that body. Dufaure, in his remarks, spoke ironically of Gambetta, whose speeches he said, were the cause of needless agitations throughout the country, and the Assembly, by resolution, directed the placarding of the speech. It is probable the action of the Mayors will lead to an interpellation of the Government upon the meeting of the Assembly after the holidays.

The second sub-Committee of the Committee of Thirty of the National Assembly, yesterday, considered the proposition of M. Barthe, Republican Deputy, for the formation, from the present Assembly, of a separate legislative body, to be called the "Section of Control," and also other modes for forming an upper chamber. After a resultless discussion of three hours' duration, the Committee adjourned until Friday next.

ROME, Dec. 28.—Bourgoyne, the French Ambassador at the Papal Court, has resigned.

A Paris tradesman has been sent to prison for two years for displaying in his shop placards containing remarks insulting to the National Assembly.

One of the sub-Committees of the Committee of Thirty of the Assembly called upon Thiers, to-day, and a courteous and conciliatory conversation ensued on the various proposals for Constitutional reform. There were no concessions on either side. The President urged the creation of a second Legislative Chamber but made no distinct proposal.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The North German *Gazette* denies the statement that Germany has consented to co-operate with Austria and Russia in the effort to effect a settlement of the Caurium silver mines dispute.

The *Gazette* also stigmatizes the allocution of the Pope, delivered at the Consistory held in Rome on the 23d inst., as an unpardonable insult to the Emperor of Germany. The colossal impudence of the Pope, says the *Gazette*, proves the inevitable necessity for the immediate passage of a law defining the boundaries between the State and the Roman Catholic Church.

After the 1st of January, persons entering Germany from France will not be required to provide themselves with passports.

The *Spenersche Zeitung* strongly opposes the decree of the Brunswick Council of Ministers, issued on the 6th of December, providing that upon the demise of the present sovereign, who is unmarried, Duke William I., the ex-King of Hanover, or his son, shall succeed to the throne.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The Paris *Gazette* says Prussia is treating with Portugal for the session to the former power of Delagoa Bay on an island of the Indian Ocean, off the coast of southeastern Africa.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Panama papers of the 17th state that there is a revolution in the Cauca, New Granada, headed by the Bishop of Pasto, against President Mosquera, growing out of the latter designating General Santa Coloma as his (Mosquera's) successor. Santa Coloma is in command of the Government troops, and it is reported that an engagement has already occurred.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—The Czarovitch is now out of danger.

LATER—The feverishness of the Czarovitch is somewhat increased to-day. During the night, he perspired and had four and a half hours' uninterrupted sleep. He is stronger to-day than yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—It is expected that 70,000 British coal miners will strike work on the 1st of January.

George King, who confessed that he murdered one Pook, at Greenwich, has been discharged from custody, having been found insane.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28.—There is a pleuro-pneumonia epidemic in the villages of Prussia and Belgium, near the line separating those two countries.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Dec. 28.—The small-pox, imported from Boston, is spreading in the country towns. In Yarmouth all the churches, schools and other places of public resort are closed.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—The *Imperial* says that General Pieltain will probably be appointed Captain General of the Island of Cuba.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 28.—The election for municipal offices at Tampico is reported very disorderly. During the counting of the votes a disturbance arose. Eight were killed and wounded. Great excitement prevailed. Both parties, called Tampicienos and Tametipecos, claim to have won the election.

NEW YORK.

Departure of the Historian Froude—Scandal in Hoboken—Clearing Broadway—Masonic—Unsafe Theatres—The Stokes Trial—Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The historian, Froude sailed for home to-day on account, it is stated in the *Times*, of pressing domestic engagements. It is understood, however, that his American critics have thrown him on the defensive, both as a lecturer and historian. The *Times* anticipates some good from his visit, since his lectures on Ireland have been reproduced in England, and may lead to a modification of the land-lord system.

Hoboken is excited over a case of alleged bigamy in prominent society. Mrs. Willisia S. Coughlin has brought suit for the offence named against James Coughlin, a well-known city contractor. She states that on the 25th of January, 1870, she was married to the accused in New York, by Rev. John E. Cookman, pastor of the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and in confirmation of this the marriage certificate was produced in Court. The pair lived thereafter as man and wife, although Coughlin resided nominally in Hoboken, while Mrs. Coughlin kept house in New York. Not long ago his eye fell on a Miss Hortense Griser, a young lady of 17, who has not been long out of school, the upshot of which was that on last Tuesday the pair were united in matrimony by Rev. Dr. Canvin, pastor of the Catholic Church in Hoboken. After a very brief honeymoon Coughlin fled to parts unknown, abandoning both wives.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Broadway to-day is filled with carts and laborers, removing the banks of snow. The principal railroad lines are rapidly clearing their tracks, and it is expected that this afternoon the regular trains will be running again.

The Masonic Lodge of Sorrow, in respect to the memory of brother Masons who have died during the past year, was held last evening at Irving Hall with great solemnity.

A late inspection of the theatres of the city by the Fire Marshal, shows that but a few of them were in anything like an unsafe condition, and in the cases of those few orders were given and carried out for the requisite fire precautions.

Stokes, to-day, was cross-examined at great length. In the former trial he was not cross-examined at all. The prisoner's statements contained nothing especially new. On two or three occasions, counsel on either side indulged in sharp passages. Stokes again denied that he ever made any threats to shoot Fisk. Jos. H. Ramsey, of Albany, President of the Susquehanna Railroad, testified concerning Fisk's character. John L. Doty, Geo. H. Cole, Rufus F. Andrews, David Smith, Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., and Henry Deboriay were also examined.

The various parties interested in the ownership of the property in Centre street still refuse to take steps for the exhumation of the bodies of the burned girls from the *debris*. The Boards of Health and Police say they have no legal authority to remove the *debris*.

A young man, named Campbell, was found dead in his room, in Fifth avenue, from a pistol shot, this morning. The case is supposed to be one of suicide.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—Levy King was arrested to-day, charged with the murder of Richard Baker on Thursday. The two lived in the village of Arnoldtown, at the lower end of the county, about thirteen miles from the city. On Thursday Baker and King went to a store in that vicinity, where Baker showed a $10 bill, and bought a dress and trinkets for his daughter. The men left the store together. Baker failing to come home, search was instituted, and yesterday, his body was found in a ditch about a mile from the store. The body was covered with rails, and the snow of the night previous had almost entirely hidden it from view. Examination revealed the fact that murder had been committed. The stabs penetrating his heart was evidently the cause of his death. His head and face were beaten and bruised entirely past recognition. The brother of the dead man, however, identified the body by the clothing. The dress purchased by Baker was found in King's house after the latter's arrest; also, one or two of the trinkets. The knife found on King's person has one blade which corresponds with the wound in Baker's breast. King denies all knowledge of the murder, and says that Baker got drunk and he left him asleep under a haystack. King is held for further examination.

MADISON.

Exercises in the State Superintendents' and Teachers' Convention—Railroad Notice.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 28.—The Convention of School Teachers and Superintendents, which has been the largest and most profitable winter educational State meeting ever held here, adjourned to-day. In addition to the discussions reported yesterday, others of much interest took place last evening and this morning, which may be thus summed up:

A resolution was offered, discussed, and finally referred to a Committee for future report, in favor of treating diplomas from Normal Schools of other States the same as diplomas from our own Normal School, upon the approval and signature of the State Superintendent.

Mr. Salisbury, from a Committee, reported against the legal compulsion of attendance of teachers at County Institutes, and offered the following, which, after protracted discussion, was lost, and the matter left without action:

Resolved, That teachers who wilfully or through neglect absent themselves from Teachers' Institutes held in their county, thereby refusing to accept the advantages offered them by the State and county, should meet with the universal censure of all true teachers, and, as fast as practicable, should be eliminated from the teaching force.

There was quite a sharp discussion on the relations of the State University to graded schools, in which the old jealousy of common school teachers of higher institutions of learning cropped out. Objections were made to the present law admitting graduates of graded schools on certain conditions to free tuition. It was claimed that the students of the University come from the rural schools, and not from the graded schools, the effect of which is, that the common schools are diverting their attention from their proper work to fit students for the University, and the time that should be given to the little ones was devoted to preparing students for the University and teaching Latin and Greek. The work of the University, and the progress it had made, was well set forth by President Twombly, Superintendent Fellows, and Professor Carpenter, who urged that the whole school system of the State should be so arranged and graduated as to culminate in the University, giving free tuition as far as possible. In regard to teaching natural sciences, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention fully believes in the importance of a knowledge of the elements of natural sciences, to entitle a candidate to receive a certificate of any grade, and urge that the measure be enacted into a law as soon as practicable.

Mr. Wright presented a paper upon the question: Shall the State of Wisconsin adopt a uniformity of text books? The paper proposed that the State should adopt a series of books for a long term of years; that the books should be selected by a competent commission; that arrangements should be made to procure the books at the lowest wholesale rates. Referred to a committee to report at another meeting.

A resolution was adopted proposing that first grade certificates run three years, the second grade two years, and the third grade one year.

A report was adopted in favor of electing County Superintendents in the spring.

The State Superintendent was requested to take steps toward representing the educational interests of Wisconsin at the Vienna Exposition.

Reports were presented from the State Normal School, showing the following facts: At Oshkosh last year the total registration was 158; average membership 82; average attendance 78; number in attendance during the whole year 17; over six and less than ten months 52; over three and less than six months 60; less than three months 29. This term there were enrolled and present 150, besides in preparatory classes 358. There were 112 applicants and 88 admitted. Twenty-eight counties are represented in the school. There are 70 out teaching and 69 of these are in the mixed schools; one in graded. The Platteville School has graduated four classes. In 1869, 8; in 1870, 15; in 1861, 12; in 1872, 8; total, 43. Of these, three-fourths are teaching in the State. The present senior class numbers 27. The whole number admitted into the normal department since its establishment in 1866 is 434. Present number in the various departments: Normal, 135; academic, 110; model, 50. Total, 295.

Superintendent Beardslee, of this Division, announces that regular trains will commence running over the Chicago & Northwestern and West Wisconsin Railroads, through this city, between Chicago and St. Paul, Jan. 5, to be equipped in the best possible manner.

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagrations at Troy, N. Y., and Adrian, Mich. Loss $175,000—Three Hundred Men Thrown out of Employment—Minor Fires.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Larne's sash factory, in Brooklyn, was burned last night, with two tenement houses. The loss is $10,000. There is considerable suffering among the occupants of the tenements thus turned into the streets.

A fire in Goldsmith's lager beer saloon, in First avenue, this morning, caused a damage of $23,000.

ABINGDON, Ill., Dec. 28.—An incendiary fire here last night destroyed one residence, one boot and shoe shop, the dry goods store of B. Bradbury, the grocery and boot and shoe store of Marshall & Chipman, and the art gallery of William Johnston. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000; partly insured.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Arnold & Co.'s extensive paint works, at North Adams, were burned yesterday morning. The loss is $150,000; insurance for $100,000. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 28.—The Adrian car-shops, at Adrian, Mich., with six new coaches, were burned last night. The loss is $75,000. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. The fire caught in the paint shop, where a man was cleaning brushes with naphtha. The shops will be rebuilt at once.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 28.—A fire broke out in Clark's marble building, corner of Main and Madison streets, this afternoon about 4 o'clock, and, but for the prompt action of the firemen, a disastrous conflagration would have ensued. The losses are: F. H. Clark & Co., on the building, $3,000, fully covered by insurance in the Queen's of Liverpool; Murray & Ridgely, merchant tailors, $4,000 in stock and fixtures, fully insured in local companies. The Western Union Telegraph office, next door, narrowly escaped, the second floor being flooded with water. During the fire Henry Fontaine fell from the top of a building three stories high, receiving serious if not fatal injuries.

POLITICAL.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The Sub-Committee of Louisianians yesterday waited upon many prominent merchants with a view to enlisting their sympathies in matters in that State.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Governor Warmoth's private secretary says that the statement published in Washington to the effect that the Governor had abandoned the contest and advised the Legislature not to meet on the 6th of January is untrue.

CINCINNATI SPECIAL ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—At a special election to-day, Robert Buchanan, Independent, was elected by 900 majority, for Director of the City Infirmary over Barney Corbett, Democrat, with 11,000 votes cast.

The vote to authorize the city to issue a million and a quarter bonds in aid of the Cincinnati & Chesapeake Railroad, was carried to-day by nearly 7,000 majority, being over 1,000 above the necessary two-thirds vote under law.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A new charter for the city, prepared by the Republicans, is ready for presentation to the Legislature.

Obituary.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Very Rev. Edward Bannerman Ramsey, Dean of St. John's Cathedral, Edinburgh, is dead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—D. O. C. Townley, business manager of the Grand Opera House, and well known as a journalist, died this morning.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28.—W. C. Robinson, a prominent manufacturer of this city, member of the firm of Robinson, Rea & Co., engine builders and founders, died at the Monongahela House this morning.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TWO PER CENT LAND SALE CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The 2 per cent claims of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, which passed the House so swimmingly the week before the holiday adjournment, will meet with considerable opposition in the Senate, mainly on account of the present construction of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Edmunds, the present Chairman of the Committee, is opposed to the claim, as is, also, another influential member thereof, Roscoe Conkling. It is anticipated that the claims have friends enough, in spite of this adverse influence, to secure success in the Senate.

DOGS NOT PROPERTY.

Judge McArthur, of the Supreme Court of this District, to-day decided that dogs are not property, and that at common law they are simply nuisances.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The annual Convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, of which Susan B. Anthony is President, will be held in this city on the 16th and 17th of next month. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, of this city, is the general agent for Washington, and is looking after the details of the Convention. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Matilda Joselyn Gage, Mrs. Merriwether, Madame Anneke, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Lucy B. Chandler, Mrs. B. A. Lockwood, Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, editress of the Chicago *Legal News*, and other prominent woman-suffragists, the exclusives of Boston excepted, are expected to be present and deliver addresses. It is probable that Miss Anthony will receive quite an ovation on account of her pending trial for voting at Rochester, N. Y., which is set down for the third Tuesday in January. Mrs. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin have not been invited, and are not expected to be present on the occasion.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

The Commissioner of Patents, General M. D. Leggett, is constantly in receipt of letters from persons, who claim to have discovered perpetual motion, and asking for the supposed reward of $1,000,000 offered by the United States Government. To-day, he received a letter from Mack Milligan, who resides in Georgetown, Colorado Territory, stating that he has discovered perpetual motion, and inquiring what was the bonus offered for the same by the Government. The writer says that he has demonstrated to many the fact that his machine is the long looked for one, and that he will satisfy the mind of the Commissioner or any other official whom the Government may designate for the purpose, that he has got the machine, and is the discoverer of perpetual motion. He desires an answer as soon as possible. The Commissioner has answered as he usually does in such cases, by stating that there has been no reward offered by the Government for the invention, nor is there likely to be.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

COMMISSIONER WALKER'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Commissioner Walker's resignation has been accepted, to take effect Feb. 1, not Jan. 1, the date for which it was tendered.

THE VOTE OF MINNESOTA.

E. Wilson, bearer of the Electoral vote of Minnesota, arrived here this morning.

FINANCIAL.

The President this morning had a long conference with Assistant Secretary Richardson.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGE.

It is reported that Count Corti, the Italian Minister at Washington, has been recalled. If this is true there will be a vacancy in the British-American Claims Commission.

SMALL-POX.

Yesterday there were twelve cases of small-pox and eight deaths.

RUMORED CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

Rumors concerning a change in the Postmaster Generalship increase. Judge Settle, of North Carolina, and President of the Philadelphia Convention, is prominently mentioned as the possible successor of Mr. Creswell.

WYOMING.

Numerous protests are arriving here from Wyoming Territory against the dismemberment of that Territory and its incorporation into Colorado. The friends of female suffrage in Wyoming are particularly exercised.

JUDGE DURELL.

It is stated that Judge Durell, of New Orleans, had taken an oath to support the Southern Confederacy before his appointment to the office which he now holds.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The name of William H. Wheeler, of New York, having been mentioned as likely to be urged in opposition to that of Mr. Blaine for the Speakership of the next Congress, Mr. Wheeler states that he is not a candidate against Mr. Blaine.

OCEAN STORMS.

Severe Hurricane on the Atlantic Ocean—Many Vessels Overdue.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The fact that several ocean steamers are overdue at this port has caused some uneasiness, and the late terrible storm serves in a great measure to increase the fears for their safety. The steamer Thuringia, due here on Tuesday last, arrived at 3 o'clock this morning, having experienced a terrible hurricane and high seas during almost their entire passage. Captain Meyer, who has been crossing the Atlantic for twenty years, says he never before encountered such boisterous weather as on the present voyage.

The steamer Oceanic, which left Liverpool Dec. 13, also arrived this morning, four days behind time.

Steamer City of New York left Liverpool in company with the Oceanic, but has not yet arrived.

Steamer Adriatic sailed for Liverpool to-day. On her last passage from Queenstown to this port the vessel lost two and one-third blades of her screw propeller; but made the voyage in tolerably good time, reaching Sandy Hook nearly two days ahead of the steamer Canada, which left Liverpool on the same day. An effort was made to secure a large dry dock at the Erie Basin for repairing the damage, but the dock had been previously engaged, and the Adriatic was sent on her present voyage with a disabled screw.

The steamer Greece left Liverpool on Dec. 11, but has not yet reached this port.

The steamer Erin, which left Havre Dec. 10, has not yet arrived.

A despatch from Halifax announces that the steamers Cuba and Siberia reached that port to-day, both short of coal. The Cuba left Liverpool Dec. 14, and was due here on Thursday last.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The steamship Thuringia reports tremendous seas during the last ten days.

The agent of the White Star Line denies the statement that the Adriatic is unseaworthy. She has two blades of her screw-propeller entirely unimpaired, and one-half the third and one-third of the fourth blades remain. She is expected to make the voyage in nearly the usual time.

The steamship St. Lawrence delayed sailing until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, on account of the weather.

Two or three ocean steamers are still overdue, owing, as is supposed, to the late storm.

HALIFAX, Dec. 28.—The steamers Siberia and Cuba, from Liverpool, put in here to-day. They experienced terrific weather.

Wife Murder.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 28.—Theodore Brown, a farmer of Hendricks County living about thirty miles southeast of this city, killed his wife, the day before yesterday, by striking her on the head with a chair. Brown has for some years been given to drink, and is said to be of a coarse, brutal disposition when sober. The woman he killed was his third wife. Report has it that he was exceedingly cruel to both the others, and that he openly rejoiced when the second one died. The authorities, whom thus far he has eluded, are in search of him. This is the third wife-murder in Central Indiana within a year past.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28.—Theodore Jones, living about four miles from the city, last night got into an altercation with his wife and dealt her a blow with his fist, killing her instantly. He was arrested this morning.

Sale of the Pittsburgh "Commercial."

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28.—State Treasurer Mackey bought a controlling interest in the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of E. D. Brigham, yesterday, paying therefor $100,000. It is understood that the Hon. Russell Errett, of Philadelphia, will assume the position of managing editor, Mr. Brigham severing absolutely his connection with the paper. It is stated that Mr. Brigham severs his connection with the paper on account of the condition of his wife's health, which is too precarious to bear the severity of the climate. Mr. Brigham will leave soon for Florida, where he will join his family.

Railroad News.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 28.—Arrangements have been made by the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad with the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, by which they to-night commence the running of trains into La Crosse over the latter Company's track and the winter bridge.

PARSONS, Kan., Dec. 28.—Advices from Dennison, Texas, state that the difficulties that existed among the graders along the Kansas Central Railroad have been adjusted. It appears that the men had not been paid for several months, and insisted that no track should be laid until they received their pay. Arrangements have now been made to pay them, and the work of completing the line will be prosecuted with renewed vigor. The Central will be completed to Dennison, in a short time. The M., K. & L., having reached this point, will soon advance their lines to Comargo and Galveston.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Activity in the Formation of Farmers' Clubs—The Question in Regard to Railroad Freights, and the Mutual Interests Between the Farmers and These Useful Corporations—Why There Should Be No Antagonism, and How to Avoid It.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

—CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 28, 1872.

Farmers' Clubs are being organized with wonderful rapidity. The moving cause is the low price of farm-produce, and the high price of freights to the seaboard. Nor is this quite all, for a remote cause is the rings of trades, or leagues that are formed in other industries and business pursuits. Here is a letter in point:

MACON COUNTY, Ill., Dec. 20, 1872.

SIR: There has been considerable agitation in this neighborhood, of late, respecting the formation of some kind of a league for the protection and general interests of the farmer; and the question is, Which of the two now existing in the State, in every point of view, is preferable,—the Patrons of Husbandry, or the Farmers' Club. They both aim, I understand, at the same results. Which of those two orders would you recommend farmers to adopt?

If you will answer these inquiries, you will confer quite a favor. Respectfully yours, J. B.

If the objects of the Patrons of Husbandry and of the Farmers' Clubs are the same, why keep up the two organizations? In the latter there are no salaried officers, and no inducements to turn it from its purpose, either in politics or business. The former has too much of machinery, and may be liable, in the hands of designing men, to be turned from its legitimate purpose. If I understand the management, the whole is controlled by a central power, and is a simple ring, similar to those that it denounces, or the rod of Moses that is to swallow up all the other rods. In saying this, I wish to be understood as knowing its workings only as presented to the world. Of its inner teachings I claim no knowledge. There may be secrets of culture and of management of crops that are taught among them that may be of great value. There may be many other things of value, social, political, ethical, and practical, for aught I know. But this we do know, that, when first sent out to the world, we had no 20-cent corn, no war on the railroads, no contests with the manufacturers of implements; and we may reasonably conclude that its founders were less ambitious and more philanthropic than some of its followers to-day. I do not propose to say aught to impugn the motives of these Patrons,—for, so far as I have met them, they appear actuated by the best of motives, and it is only the system that I object to. I have the same objection to Farmers' Clubs, should they form a ring of county and State associations. I do not propose that any organization shall dictate to me what particular plow I may or may not use. I am not to be driven to run a tilt against any other interest simply for the reason that their views may not accord with that of the Grand Moguls who stand at the head of the organization of which I may be a member.

There is nothing new in the present condition of things, if we consult the commercial history of the West for the past thirty years. Trade has had its ups and downs; manufacturers have struggled for existence; and the products of the farm have been depressed and exalted. Prices have been inflated beyond the legitimate demands of commerce, and been depressed below the point of production. The remedy for these things is not in the formation of leagues and rings, but in a more general diffusion of knowledge, and it is just here where the Farmers' Clubs will find their great value. They meet together and discuss the whys and wherefores of things; they note the changes that come in the progress of events, and thus prepare for the near order of things. In short, they have no war to make, beyond those just rules that give to all an equal chance in the race. They want no rule for the railroads that does not equally apply to themselves. The common law that prevents extortion between man and man must be applied to corporations; and the doctrine that corporations have no souls to be saved, or otherwise, must be tabooed—for all corporations are but individuals in a plural capacity.

If the Legislature may regulate the salaries of officers, and fine men for not serving when they object to the rate of compensation; if it can tell me how fast I may travel, and what order to observe on the highway,—it can fix a maximum of warehouse and railway charges, that must be alike obeyed.

TRADE ON A NATURAL BASIS.

Just now we see one of the well-established laws of trade in full force; that is, the law of supply and demand. We see an immense amount of freight offered to the railroad companies,—an amount beyond their capacity to carry. The result is, that shippers bid against each other for the favors of the roads, and the consequence is high prices of freights. Just the reverse of this occurred at the close of the war. A short crop run up the price of corn, and the roads bid against each other for the carrying, and we had low freights. We did not complain then, although few roads paid dividends to their stockholders. All of this is strictly in accordance with the law of supply and demand,—a doctrine that has many advocates. In case of short crops for two or three years, which is highly probable, we may see the tables turned, and the railroads at the feet of the producers asking for freights. The lake-commerce of Chicago has verified this system of changes, and shown its vicious effects, and may point a moral to our lines of transportation that ought to show them the fallacy of the old rule.

There is the same necessity to make a maximum list of charges for freight and passage as there is to regulate interest, the fees and salaries of officers, the pay for professional services, the rates for transporting the mails, of materials for the army, or of any service performed outside of a special contract. There the law steps in and says we cannot make certain special contracts, for the reason that they are not conducive to the public good. The Legislature creates an office, and provides a certain salary for a certain time, and this we might call a contract; and yet the same or a subsequent Legislature annuls this, and breaks this sort of contract, on the plea that, in so doing, the public good is subserved. The fact is, that, in all things in which the public have an interest, it has been the policy to prevent extortion, while trade, as regards special contracts, has been left as free as possible.

But we have some new conditions to contend with, and we must make a special provision in regard to them. It needs no argument to show that, when combinations are possible, competition is impossible. It is those combinations that are to be feared, and which must be regulated by law. The Munn & Scott swindle has proved how dangerous are those business transactions when not subject to the public inspection. They are, in fact, conspicuous against the public good and the public morals, and should be punished as such. That was the treatment meted out to the poor tailors in New York some years since, and should have been applied to every organized strike from that time to the present day. The time must come when all of those combinations will be punished by the criminal law,—whether railroad corporations, controlling hundreds of millions of dollars, or the coal-stokers of a gas company. We have a set of arrant demagogues, who have been educating those Trades-Unions up to their present point of mischief, in order to foist themselves into political power. It is impossible for the farmers to combine to force up the price of agricultural products, and all schemes to this end will prove failures. The fact is, there is no need for any such condition of things, for the law of supply and demand has a greater force than is generally conceded. The trouble lies in the direction of combinations, and it is these that they can not effectually meet,—not by an organization officered and moved by some central power, as is done by political parties, but in the casting of single votes to accomplish the end. Let the farmers be taught the principles of free government, and they will soon select the proper men to carry out their ideas. It is not necessary to send a farmer to the Legislature in order to obtain their rights, but a good business man, who comprehends the situation, and has the independence to protect every interest alike.

As combinations among farmers is impossible, there is no need of regulating the price of their products; but we should not object to the Legislature fixing a maximum price for all the products of the farm. Nor do I see any good reason for fixing the rates per mile for passage or freight; but there is a necessity for protecting a part of the people from extortion. In short, what we need is a law that Jones shall not pay any more for the same service than Smith. If Smith lives in New York, and buys a ticket to Clinton at the rate of 2 cents a mile, Jones, who lives at Calumet, shall not be charged a greater rate per mile on the road that carries Smith across the State.

It is the special rates of which we complain, and these are alike injurious to the roads themselves; and a law that would regulate them by a uniform system would advance their interests. It is the duty of Congress to pass such a law, in order to regulate commerce between the several States; and every Farmers' Club should see that their member of Congress is duly advised of this fact.

Corners in grain are becoming less possible, from the fact that it is difficult to pool sufficient funds for the time required to carry out the purpose; and even then the ring must call in some monopoly to assist them, as was the case the past year in Chicago.

All this time there is an over-production of some of the leading staples, such as corn, oats, pork, and beef; and that fact has, to a great extent, been lost sight of in this controversy.

Would a lower rate of passage increase the dividends of our Western roads? No doubt of it in the least. If an Illinois road can carry a person across the State on a coupon ticket for 2 cents a mile, it should be obliged to carry a citizen of the State at the same rate. The people of the State should not be compelled to pay more than outsiders. At present, nearly all the dealers of Chicago are obliged to keep runners out in order to sell their goods. This we might call an advantage to the country-dealers, as they can replenish their stocks from time to time, and thus be enabled to do business on a smaller capital. Those runners pay 3 cents a mile, or $30 for a ticket of 1,000 miles. If the merchants could go to the city at a reasonable rate, the runner would be dispensed with, and the merchant would visit the city to make his purchase in person. The dealer does not wish to invest $30 at a time in fares, and cannot therefore take advantage of the reduction offered.

We might safely leave the rate of freight and fares per mile to the several roads, with the restriction that there should be no discrimination, that all persons should be charged alike for the same service, and that each should take his turn in the shipments. The Courts, I believe, have settled this last question; and yet the rule has not been generally enforced, as it is well-known that, in the grain trade, large buyers have the preference; but this preference is charged, in some instances, to be due to the officers of the roads, who are supposed to be interested in the trade as silent partners.

We must learn to treat these corporations as we would an individual or a business firm, and they, in turn, must, in their dealings with the people, consider themselves as such.

Denunciation is of no practical value in this controversy, for it must come down to a business basis, that shall be fair and uniform in all its workings.

At this time, the absorbing idea is the building of new lines of road, to the almost total exclusion of manufactures. Our interior towns are loading themselves down with these stocks, when they should rather have fostered manufactures. Every new road is to lessen freights, so say the operatives; but we fail to see much of a reduction thus far. If this thing continues a few years, there will be an over-production of railways, that will have the same result in freights as the present over-production of our leading agricultural staples has in depressing the price.

Such rapid changes as have brought us these new order of things must need careful consideration in order to make them work without friction. Let us have patience, and see if we cannot harmonize these things,—for, while the railroads are a necessity to the people, the people are a necessity to the roads. There is a mutual interest, that must be sought and established, if we would wish to ride into the Millennium in palace cars, or the road wish to fill them with passengers. Now that things are reaching a specie basis is a good time for the roads to ingratiate themselves with their patrons, by doing what must come in the end.

RURAL.

MEMPHIS.

The River Still Rising—More Dangers Threatened to the Steamers at the Landing—Clearing the Wrecks.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—The *Chronicle's* Memphis despatch, this morning, says that the river has risen eighteen inches since dark last night, and is now rising rapidly, but is almost choked with floating ice, which is heavier than that which passed yesterday, and has cut its way to within a few feet of the boats lying at the foot of Jefferson street. Two barges of coal, one owned by the Gas Company, were sunk by a wave from the gorge at Randolph Landing, this morning. Should the gorge above break away soon, as is now anticipated, the West Wind, the Belle of Pike, and the R. P. Walt will go down in 60 or 70 feet of water, and it will be impossible to save the dry-docks, the ferry-boat Excelsior, the wharf-boat belonging to Captain Patterson, and the steamer Helen Brooks.

The steamer Celeste was sunk on the 25th, at Island No. 26, with her cargo, valued at $50,000, and is a total loss. Her crew barely escaped with their lives, and walked overland sixty miles, arriving at Memphis last night.

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Holiday Sermons by Distinguished Clergymen.

Eloquent Discourse by Rev. David Swing at McVicker's.

The Past Year at Evanston Reviewed by Rev. George E. Noyes.

LAST DAYS OF DECEMBER.

The congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and a large number of other persons, assembled at McVicker's Theatre yesterday fore-noon to listen to a sermon in the spirit of the holiday season. After the usual preliminary exercises, the pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Rev. David Swing, spoke as follows:

THE SERMON.

"For them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun."—*Psalms, xix.*

The most ancient Northmen, and the old classic lands, have perceived the last days of December to be a great turning-point in the year, a place where the past autumn begins to fade from thought, to make room for the new spring. The days have grown shortest, the nights longest, the sun has sunk farthest away from the great temperate zones, the great zones of life, and thought, and power.

In the last days of December the day begins to lengthen, and the memory of the last year is thus compelled to give place to the anticipation of a new circle. The heart begins to look forward with new impulse.

Historians point out turning-points in politics where despotism began to die and liberty to arise. Theologians can tell us where the Pope begins to wane and Protestantism to increase, and there are others to tell us where art ceased to be heathen and became Christian. Nature, also, has its turning-points, where the autumn leaf ceases and the bud begins, where the bird begins, along the Mexican Gulf, to fly Northward in short daily flights, chirruping its way back to the Ohio or the Northern lakes.

In this beautiful reversion of a star the human soul takes part, and all the thoughts of the mind and feelings of the heart find themselves suddenly turned about and sailing away from things done, and making headway toward new continents. The human vessel sails from the shore of history to that of hope. Our morning papers will soon cease to enumerate the things that have been done. With the spirit of prophecy they will exult in what is about to come to pass.

If wonderful is the day that carries a nation across from kingcraft to liberty, or an art from a barbaric to a civilized ideal, beautiful, also, is the day that bears us all from the contemplation of days gone and casts us into the very midst of new sunshine coming up from the Southern sky.

The savage mind first beholds the wonderful phenomena of nature. They elaborate no philosophy, no politics, no religion, but they behold the ocean, the mountains, the earthquake, the storm, and the sun. They know that after a few months of storm and snow, and ice, warm days will come. This is one of the great facts in their history, and hence the sun is their most immense object. It is always enthroned as a god. When the Persians saw a dark shadow creeping over the sun they shot thousands of arrows at the black wonder, for fear it was destroying the deity so important to their welfare and life. This gigantic orb they worshiped.

In this universal admiration the Norse tribes were conspicuous, and they celebrated with bright fires and with a burning, rolling wheel this December period when their loved sun ended his departure and wheeled about for a return to their fields and streams. This beautiful repentance of the sun was a yuletide—a returning time.

As this return of light and heat was all joyful, the actions of men must be such. Hence these days were celebrated with deeds kinder than common, and happiness was the motto over the sacred week.

The Romans and Greeks espoused the idea and only made upon the festivities such changes as were demanded in order to make room for their Jupiter, their Minerva, their Apollo. Then came the Christians to preserve all except the idolatry, and to enable such changes as were necessary in order to admit Bethlehem and the Savior into the great joyful week.

As the great natural phenomena was arranged by the Greeks around Zeus—and by the Latins around Jupiter—the Christians very naturally reared their evergreen tree, and built their yule-fire, and entwined their wreaths around the name of Christ. In His name they saw the sun coming back. The verdure of the coming spring, and the fire of harvest, and the cheerfulness and amenities of life were all to come from this new divinity.

Thus the dear old holy week loved by the whole classic world, began to make Christ a central cause and motive, and thus it comes to us a festival growing out of man and nature, and then adorned and perfected by the deeper spirituality of the Christian religion. It is an old human tree, with the Christian graftlings growing upon it in rich fruit.

The Christian world and the heathen did not part company at once. Indeed, they have not yet become divorced from each other. In the first centuries the effort among Christians was to obtain all they could of the old. Aside from any effort, the mind never escapes from the old rapidly. The early Christian fathers carried in their heads the Apostles and Plato, Moses and Orpheus, Mary of the New Testament, and the Sibyls of the beloved classics. One of the Christian writers attempted to show that Christ had been foretold by the Delphic oracle, and another attempts to prove that after Christ came, the Greek oracles were deprived of their prophetic power.

In such books as Dante, and in such art as that of Angelo and Raffaelle, we find that the Bible and the classics were equally dear, and that the statue of Moses and of Jupiter seemed equally admirable and precious. In Dante, all the Christian and classic celebrities mingle in the inferno and in Paradise with only little distinction of merit and demerit. In a great fresco of that period, the procession which draws the chariot of Christ is made up of all the patriarchs and apostles, and with the Sibyls of the classic world. Under the influence of this spirit of amalgamation, it was natural and unavoidable that the old yule idea should be incorporated into the Christian religion. The idea was too good, too pleasing, too human, to merit any distinction. All it demanded was the decoration by some spiritual philosophy.

Providence has thus created a great civilization by leading many narrow, but clear and healthy streams, down to one common deep, like unto that which He has gathered the waters of the ocean. Looking upon the civilization to-day of Europe or America, you cannot point to any one district or age that created it, or even laid the foundations of its present greatness. No race, no era, no State can rise up and say we made this wonderful thing. The Christian will not dare claim civilization for Palestine, nor the scholar date it to Athens, nor the Frenchman to France. No voice, not even the Amazon, can say the ocean is mine. Europe and America have a myriad springs away in the mountains of all humanity,—springs that for thousands of years have been dripping into that spiritual and mental flood that now makes up their character and perpetuity.

The Greek art, the Etruscan, Corinthian architecture, the classic language of Pompeii, the morals of Socrates, the fiction of Seneca, all combine with Plato, Cicero, and, like the graces, make up a harmony by joining many hands and faces in one dance. It is not essential to the greatness of Christianity that it should deny the existence of any other good. In order for its services as a savior, to be of confessed value, one should confess the greatness of man whom it came to save. The more, therefore, man showed himself in antiquity to be divine in his image, the more noble is that salvation which comes from the sky to his soul. When I behold the genius of Greek and Roman, the tenderness of the yule-tide, the purity of the morals of Cato and Aurelius, the religious spirit of idolatry and the deep truths held by the majority of the human race, I feel that this race was noble enough to call for the advent and help of Jesus. Christianity ought to assume the essential greatness of man, and thus present us with a forehead of man white enough and divine enough to explain the wreath of immortality reached forth by the loving hand from Bethlehem.

It is not necessary, therefore, for Christianity to claim all of this festive week. The human race discovered it and adorned it. The old races that first saw spring come with her arms full of flowers down from the dreary scene of winter, that first saw the ice relent on the rivers and seas and give back their waters to their boats and to their fishing spear,—the Greek and Romans who treated their slaves as freemen in these hours, and who suspended all business, and gave themselves up to their friends, their homes, their children,—all these helped secure the green garlands that bedeck our churches, and helped build up the friendship that warms the world's heart to-day.

Christianity is not a destruction of any old good or old beauty, but a perfecting of things begun. It came not to destroy but to fulfil. It adds to the morals of Seneca, to the hymns of the Hindoos, to the dream of immortal life held by all ages, and to the natural happiness of man. To happiness as a pursuit of old age and childhood it adds the power of its indorsement and most wise and most tender help.

Such a great holiday as that called yule-tide it accepts and then improves with its own purer, truth and deeper philanthropy.

Having thus alluded to the origin of this December week, we may allude to the foes it has encountered, and then to the great friend it has found in the nineteenth century.

Happiness early became at discount in the Christian Church. For reasons known and unknown, Christianity early took the path of terrorism. The great enemies that arose against it and made its adherents die in flames or live in mortal dread, developed greatly the idea that God would be a vengeance on the life to come. At least the early fathers spent much of their time in picturing what a hell awaited all the enemies of their religion. They would exult not so much in Heaven's joy as in seeing these enemies struggle in quenchless flames.

The doctrine that man was the vilest of vile things, made all kinds of misery here and hereafter a proper daily portion for his depraved soul, and made joy as discordant for man as pearls are for decoration of swine. The more any doctrine degrades man the more does all kinds of dark thoughts become his daily occupation, and the more does all shape of happiness become a forbidden fruit.

Persecutions and the remains of old superstitions, and the direct actions of dogmas, and the union of religion and political despotism, all combine to check the natural flow of pleasure, joy, and love.

The air was not so much filled with that ever-present spirit, infinite in love and goodness—God—as it was filled with Satan, the chief of demons, and his army of tormentors. Luther saw Satan far oftener than his spirit beheld its God. His cell was continually invaded by this prince of darkness. Once only did he suffer annoyance enough to result in the throwing of his inkstand, but at all hours he suffered rude attacks. Hearing a strange noise one night, he arose to expel a thief, but finding it only Satan himself, he went quietly to sleep again.

The long history of the Catholic Church is the history of Satanic presence—candles even kept burning to keep him away, consecrated bells were wrung to frighten him, and yet in each dark corner of every house there was skulking the evil one waiting to torment some unguarded soul. When Luther was supposed to have died, the Catholics dreamed of his body being carried to perdition by a score of devils in the form of ravens.

When witches were led out to execution, they wore a robe of black with pictures of devils all over it, and the swearing of the streets was almost all done in the name of a thousand devils. It is hardly too much to say that the God of nature and of the human soul was almost eclipsed by this dark and gloomy shadow of things infernal. Along with this eclipse of a benevolent God, came the eclipse of human happiness of men, women, and children. To seek pleasure was to trifle, if not to sin. The world was virtually in the hands of a Manichean philosophy, which in heathen times held that the reunion was hanging in suspense between the power of a God and the power of a demon. The history of the church from the tenth century to the eighteenth shows that its relations to human enjoyment were of the most patiable character, an insult not only to the New Testament, but to man as a creature gifted with reason. The whole spirit of those times is accidentally summed up in the evidence of Macaulay, that bear-baiting was forbidden not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectator.

This type of Christianity, full of terror, full of sorrow, full of self-reproach, has been the foe with which the joyfulness of life has had to combat. Christmas has suffered in this wide suffering of all man's best instincts.

Now, the great friend of this season is that mental emancipation that has been coming for nearly two hundred years, but which has in this century made most marked progress. The guilt and punishment of sin being still believed in and accepted as a fact by all, there is no doubt that God in His own power, and beauty, and love, fills the air as He has never before done in the history of mankind. In a sky cleared of the dark clouds that veiled it for thousands of years one may now see the radiance of Jesus Christ. Compared with the frightful yesterday, we have come upon a cloudless morning in June, when dew is sparkling like diamonds upon the grass, and the soft winds from the South are striking the temples like a gale from Paradise.

The army of demons in the sky has passed away before the uprising of Christ. The emancipation of mind, begun in the sixteenth century, but more fully established in the eighteenth, has driven witchcraft and demonism from public belief, and has surrounded the children of God with the blessed presence of their Heavenly Father. The asceticism of the monk and of the Puritan has passed away. Children are not afraid of their parents, but are joyful in their presence. Parents are not so much domestic despots as domestic friends upon the Sabbath day. The Sunday-school song has superseded cruel whippings, and home-imprisonment, and deathlike silence. The great changes that have taken place in public philanthropy, seen now in asylums, and hospitals, and homes for the destitute, in the endowment of colleges, in retreats for invalid ministers, in retreats for aged and indigent actors, seen in free public education, are seen, also, at the fireside, in the yuletide that comes with such a joy to youth as was possible in no former age. The universal presence of demons has given place to the universal presence of Jesus Christ. The philosophy that permits man to be as happy as he can lawfully be, has overwhelmed the terrorism of 1800 years.

The foes of Christmas that remain are the worship of gold that absorbs men's hearts, and dulls them, and a certain vanity or greatness of self that is too proud to laugh, too sublime to behold an object so trifling as a play-day and an evergreen tree.

But the advancing sway of tender sentiment, the dawning age of higher happiness, of less debate and more love, will melt all these proud hearts, and will render the sentiment of philanthropy more popular than gold, and a childlike head more charming than the most exalted form of egotism. But these days are not a simple smile or happiness—they are great resting places for the overworked mind and heart, oases in the desert where the caravan reposes amid verdure, and shade, and by crystal springs.

Bonds of friendship are strengthened in them. The homes that celebrate them, the country that produces, the culture that enjoys them, the Christianity that penetrates them and gives them soul and import, are all advanced in public estimate.

Commentaries are these days upon the Sermon on the Mount, and upon the whole life of Christ. Nations unbending from toil, nations confessing the fact and value of joyfulness, nations taking up the children in their arms and blessing them, all civilized lands expressing now good-will to men, and joining in the exchange of good wishes among their millions of citizens, surpass all looks and all formal speech in unfolding the meaning and painting the true picture of Jesus the Savior.

ANNIVERSARY SERMON AT EVANSTON.

Evanston is so closely allied to Chicago as the home of so many of our business men, that the Anniversary Sermon preached yesterday morning by Rev. George E. Noyes, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, will possess a local interest. The handsome audience-room carries its Christmas decorations, which reflect high credit on the taste of the congregation, especially upon George E. Purington, Esq. The audience, yesterday, was large, and the theme of the discourse makes the sermon happily illustrative of the past year at Evanston.

THE SERMON.

"Days should speak, and multitude of years should teach wisdom."—*Job* xxxii: 7.

It is an instructive fact that, of the various substances and forces in Nature, each is made to serve, not one purpose merely, but a variety of purposes. The atmosphere, for instance, yields food to all forms of vegetation. It is necessary to the life of all animal beings. It is indispensable to the transmission of light, of color, and of sound. It is a home for the clouds, with their treasures of rain, and hail, and snow. It holds within itself the forces of heat and electricity; and it possesses a power which, in its gentler manifestations, would not break a leaf, but which, in its mightier exhibitions, is able to lash the ocean into fury, and drive the largest ships helplessly across its troubled surface.

Something similar to this variety of purposes ministered to by each one of Nature's substances and forces, may be discovered in the phenomena of the moral world. We may often observe how one and the same event, if we carefully consider its meaning, is made to serve the most varied and sometimes apparently opposite purposes. Of all the events that make up our separate histories, there is probably not one which is not adapted to answer, in the economy of God's discipline, more than one moral end.

It becomes, thus, a matter of great importance to us all frequently to review the past, that we may not miss any of the salutary lessons which its remembered events may teach us. "Days should speak," and to the counsels which they give we should earnestly attend.

It is a fact of great significance that God, in the moral and spiritual education of the Israelites, made constant use of their own history. The principal events of their captivity, rescue, sojourn in the wilderness, and entrance into the Promised Land, they were commanded to tell to their children, who, in turn, were to tell them to *their* children, to the latest generation. From age to age they were to recount the wondrous works which God had wrought in their behalf. "Ye shall teach them your children, speaking of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down, and when thou risest up; and thou shalt write them upon the door-posts of thine house, and upon thy gates, that your days may be multiplied, and the days of your children, in the land which the Lord sware unto your fathers to give them, as the days of heaven upon earth." "Thou *shalt remember* all the way which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness."

There is a profound reason for thus sending men back to the past of their lives. The future does not as yet live to any of us; the past does, and, except the single moment of time which we call the present, it is all that does live to us. We are what the past has made us, and it is all we have. Bias, the wise Greek, is represented as saying that "*himself* was the treasure which a whole life had gathered." We may think that we have left forever events and experiences which are long since past, but it is not so. They may not be present to our recollection, but they are still with us, and of us. From infancy to the present hour, great changes have taken place in the circumstances, companionships, and employments of our lives. But no change, however great, has been great enough to disconnect us from the past. Our life is one. Our history is one unbroken whole, and so it will be to the end. All objects with which we have ever had to do have made some abiding impression upon us. All the thoughts that have ever engaged our minds have left some permanent trace upon them. All the actions which have ever called into existence our powers have contributed some influence in making us what we are. Thus, by considering what our history has been—by recalling to mind the events that it comprises, we may do much in the way of learning what we are. We may also be better warned of future perils and better furnished for future duties.

It is by such reflections as these that justify, if its needs justifying, the practice of making, at the close of the year, an annual review of our history as a church. Not that that history usually contains anything of a remarkable character. It is made up, for the greater part, of such incidents, trials, and successes, as commonly mark the life of churches. Some part of what is best in that history, and probably, also, some part of what is worst, cannot be written or spoken. The best aspirations which any of us have cherished, our deepest longings after spiritual excellence—these are the best things in our history; but these have been only very imperfectly wrought out into visible results. And so, too, our saddest lapses, our most serious shortcomings, have probably had only a partial outward expression. As we never know the best nor the worst in the life of any individual man, so is it in respect of the life of a church.

The facts which make up the record of our church life for the year now drawing to a close, may be grouped so as to serve three purposes, or teach three distinct and important lessons.

The first is a lesson of penitential regret. However bright the past year has been with the tokens of God's favor, and however great the measure of prosperity we enjoy, yet to say that we can look back upon the past without regret, is to say, either that we are "already perfect," or that we are spiritually dead. The former cannot be true; the latter, I trust, is not. We have not all been alike faithful to our "high calling;" but there is no one who can claim to have come short in nothing. To no one of us, then, should it be permitted to review the past year without some experience of that "godly sorrow" for sin which will lead us to a true amendment of these errors and shortcomings by which our days have hitherto been marked.

Another lesson taught by the story of this year's life is one of gratitude and thanksgiving. It has been a year of prosperity and growth far beyond that of any preceding year in our history.

Upon the 27th of July, 1868, but little more than four years ago, thirty-eight persons united in the first organization of this church. During that year, the names of two others were added to the roll of membership, making forty in all. In the year 1869, there were twenty-three additions; in 1870, thirty-six; in 1871, sixteen; and seventy-one during the present year. Of those uniting with the church during the present year, thirty-seven did so upon confession of their faith in Christ.

Since the first organization of the church there have been 148 accessions. If we had lost none by death and removal, our membership would now stand at 186; but deducting the losses we have sustained from these causes, we have a present membership of 157. At the beginning of the year, we had upon our church register the names of 86 resident members. It will thus be seen that during the current year our membership has been nearly doubled. It is more than four-fold greater than it was at our first organization. This increase, as might be supposed, has been attended by a corresponding increase in the size of our Sabbath congregations. With two or three exceptions—a number quite too small to provide for transient church-goers—all the pews in this house are rented. Manifestly it will be quite impossible to estimate, with any degree of accuracy, our increase of strength financially. It has been considerable, notwithstanding the heavy losses which were inflicted upon many of our members by the great fire. With a membership that has been quadrupled in four years, with a largely-increased attendance upon the Sabbath-school and upon the regular Sabbath services, we certainly are, in every respect, better furnished for doing our own share of the Lord's work in the community where we are placed.

In respect of losses by death, we have been, this year, as in the past, signally favored. Only one of our number has been called from the militant to the triumphant church. George Hesler, born to an inheritance of suffering on earth has, we trust, entered upon the better inheritance above. Only two of all our membership have been called away by death. In view of such a fact as this, we certainly are warranted in saying that this town is not only beautiful, but also *healthful*, for situation, the joy of all its inhabitants, and of many besides. Not only, however, as a church, but also as families, have we been greatly blessed. Some of our households have had cast over them the dark and chill shadow of bereavement. Some have known and some are still experiencing the gracious chastenings of sickness. We are not altogether without that "chastening" which is the portion of every one "whom the Lord loveth." We are sharers, even as others, now in blessing, and now in suffering, which, in the Divine purpose of discipline, are synonyms. Though we may count our joys as the buds of the rose and our trials as its thorns, we should not forget that it is one and the same vital energy of love that brings out both upon the growth of our life. As we think to-day of those who have gone before, and give heed to

"Their silent, soft address,
Their posthumous advice, and pious prayer,"

let us, like Him of old, strengthen our hearts with the resolve that we will go to them since they cannot return to us.

Any review of the year which should contain no commendatory mention of the work of the "Woman's Missionary Society," organized in connection with the church, would be seriously defective. This Society, at the beginning of the year, undertook to raise four hundred dollars, the amount needed to support, upon the foreign fields, a missionary of their sex. They made this resolve amid all the depression, uncertainty, and gloom consequent upon the great fire. I am glad to be able to say that they have more than fulfilled it, their Treasurer assuring me that their offerings amount to $430. They have voted to apply this sum to aid in purchasing the Woodstock Home. The Sunday School, also, have enlisted in the same praiseworthy enterprise, and at their Fair, recently held, realized the handsome sum of $120. The ladies of the Missionary Society have wrought so faithfully that I can do less than exhort you all, in apostolic language, to "help those women who labored with me in the Gospel." The results of their efforts show clearly the great importance of organization and system.

In the benevolent work of the church proper, we have done less than we might, and less, probably, than we should have done, if we had worked systematically, as we expect to do in the future. For our congregational needs we have raised, during the year, about $4,000; for the benevolent work of the church our contributions, exclusive of these already mentioned, amounts to about $450.

With a plan of making weekly offering, now fairly inaugurated, we look forward to the year upon which we are about to enter with the confident hope of making its record a far brighter one than the record of the past year has been.

The speaker next spoke of the social life of the church, and the prayer-meetings, concerning which some interesting statements were made. Taking the history of the year as a whole, it furnished abundant cause for thanksgiving.

Still there was room, and an urgent call for improvement. This was the third lesson taught by the past. And with the statement and enforcement of this lesson the discourse was closed.

Longevity of Some Animals.

Among other spoils which Alexander the Great took from Poius, an Indian King, was a monster elephant. Those animals were then, as now, held in the highest esteem in that country. That particular elephant fought so bravely for his master, that the admiration of the conqueror was excited in his favor. He ordered him to be set free, and allowed to range at pleasure first naming him Ajax and placing a medal securely to his neck bearing this inscription: "Alexander, son of Jupiter, dedicated Ajax to the Sun." Three hundred and fifty-four years after the old fellow was rediscovered, and probably in good condition, as nothing was recorded to the contrary. Therefore, it is probable that elephants may live several centuries before the machinery of life gives out.

Cuvier, the great French naturalist, saw no reason why whales should not reach a thousand years. An eagle died at Vienna that was known to be 104 years old. Ravens have been active at 100 years. A skeleton of a swan is in possession of an English gentleman that died when 290 years of age. Tortoises have been repeatedly found with dates cut into their shells by ancient hunters, showing they were over 100, and yet were crawling on vigorously with new markings into a second century.

Scientists cannot fathom this law of vitality. There is a life period to most of the animals very satisfactorily determined, but how long a man might live is still unknown. No death probably occurs in which the individual falls short of a hundred years that was not referable to a violation of some law of nature. Hopeland was fully persuaded the life limitation of a man was not less than two hundred years.

Propagation of Sound.

A locust may be heard one-sixteenth of a mile; a wren, weighing half an ounce—and a middling-sized man would be as heavy as 4,000 of them—could be heard about as far. But, if the voice of either bore a proportion to the mass of matter employed in its production, a man could be heard 1,000 miles, favored by a brisk wind.

A vessel at sea a few years since, when 160 miles from land, heard distinctly the thrilling music of a band playing on shore. There must have been a peculiar condition of the atmosphere at the time, while the broad surface of the sails were equivalent to a great external ear to arrest and converge the aerial undulations.

Death of A Desperado.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A letter from Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 27, states that Andrew Strong, one of the notorious outlaws of Scuffletown, was shot dead by a young man named Wilson, whom Strong had warned to leave the place. His body was delivered by Wilson to the Sheriff, who immediately paid him $1,000 for it, which is the standing reward by the county for any of the Lowry gang, dead or alive. Wilson is also entitled to $5,000 reward from the State. The only villain of the gang now alive is Steve Lowry.

Telegraphic Brevities.

John A. Simms, about 14 years of age, employed as a mule-driver in the Kentucky Coal Mine, in LaSalle, Ill., got caught between one of the mining cars and the wall of an entry in the mine, yesterday afternoon, and had both bones of his right leg below the knee broken, besides experiencing a number of rather serious bruises.

An Indianapolis despatch says that the store of Isaac Davis & Co., dealers in hats and furs, was robbed on Friday night of about $4,000 in goods. The store was entered through a back window, the shutters being opened with a jimmy.

Pork-Packing in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—The hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati for the week ending last evening, were 42,000. The whole number from Nov. 1 to date is 379,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Centaur Liniment—Has cured—does cure, and will cure more cases of rheumatism—stiff joints, swellings and lameness upon man and beast in one day than all other articles have in a hundred years. One says: "I have not held a pen in seven months—now I am all right." Another that, "the Centaur Liniment cured a frightful burn without a scar;" another, "It restored to use a hopelessly lame horse, worth $400," etc. Try it once. It is a wonderful thing.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. Is a substitute for castor oil.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1873 of the sterling medical annual known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States and British America, and, indeed, in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for about one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1873 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

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H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 230 to 236 Wabash-av.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 325 Wabash-av.

Hardware (Wholesale.)
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
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B. ALLEN & CO., suc. Stark & Allen, 137 State-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 360 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
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Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 52 South Canal-st.

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WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

Oils, Etc.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.

Paper Dealers.
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SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.

Saddlery Hardware.
GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 47 State-st.

Safes.
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.
HEBRING'S, 45 State, and cor. 18th and Indiana-av.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.

Sewing Machines.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 74 State-st. Branches, 158 Twenty-second and 190 North Clark-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 South Water.
PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 284 South Water-st.

Stoves.
AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 141 East Lake-st.

Tags and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.

Trunks.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 385 Wabash-av.

Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Wrought Iron Pipe.
CRANE BROS. M'F'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 4:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:15 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 8:10 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 4:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:15 p. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‖ 7:15 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 5:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 158 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 5:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‡10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡*16:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 16, 1872.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Second week of the greatest living Actress,

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,

Who will appear on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights as

LADY MACBETH.

MACBETH......MR. MILNES LEVICK

Wednesday, New Year's Matinee.

MISS CUSHMAN

Will appear in the comic character of "SUSAN SIMPSON" in the Comedy of

Simpson & Co.,

With Mr. McVicker, Mr. Levick, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Myers and Mrs. Stonsall in the cast.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and

SATURDAY MATINEE,

Shakespeare's Historical play of

King Henry VIII.

Catherine, Queen of England...Miss Charlotte Cushman
Cardinal Wolsey......Mr. Milnes Levick

☞ Carriage Entrance from Monroe-st., alley east of the Theatre.

☞ Secure your seats and come early.

NIXON'S.

Monday and Tuesday nights, Dec. 30 and 31,

THE FEMALE BRIGAND!

Or, A Life's Revenge.

Mlle. ZOE in eight characters. Also her terrific sword combat, in which she stands unrivalled, and which has been received with rapturous applause at every representation.

☞ Don't forget New Year's to see UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mlle. ZOE as "Topsey."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 30 and 31, ninth and tenth performances of

THE LANCASHIRE LASS,

Which has proven such an immense hit, that the management has been induced to present it for

TWO MORE NIGHTS!

Grand New Year Matinee. A superb double bill. An Elegant Comedy and a Roaring Farce.

New Year's Evening, PEEP O'DAY, with JOHN DILLON in a great part.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

Dion Boucicault's Great Drama,

THE LONG STRIKE!

With a FULL AND POWERFUL CAST. Grand Matinee, New Year's Afternoon, at 2½.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

A Happy New Year to All. A Monster Bill for the Holidays. The great Song and Dance Artists, Mackin and Wilson. Chicago in 1873. The 5 o'clock Train. Tricks and Trials. An entire change of programme.

NOTICE—Our regular Matinee this week will be given on Wednesday instead of Saturday.

Wednesday—GRAND NEW YEAR'S MATINEE.

NINTH PRESBYTER'N CHURCH,

Ellis-av., just south of Thirty-seventh-st.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS'

Readings.

Monday evening, Dec. 30, 1872. Admission, $1. Seats can be reserved without extra charge at Dow's drug store, Hyde Park; Douglas House news room; Pobe's drug store, corner of Thirty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; Shibley's grocery store, corner of Egan and Cottage Grove-avs.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SIX NIGHTS, NEW YEAR'S AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

ENGAGEMENT OF

Robert McWade,

The greatest natural actor in his wonderful personation of

RIP VAN WINKLE.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Dec. 30, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

R. M. CARROLL,

And his boys, The General, Master Eddie and Little Dick.

LEON BROTHERS,

Bobby Newcomb, Miss Dora Dawson, Miss Lucy Adams, John F. Fisher, Guy Linton, Miss Sallie Swift, and the Comedy Company, in a new and choice bill, concluding with the new Comic Drama entitled HE IS DICK TURPIN.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL.

A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens JAN. 15th. The elegant comforts, the thoroughness of training, and discipline as to manners and character, and the superior mode and course of instruction have attracted for its patrons many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.

For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, D.D., Rector, Kenosha, Wis.

MEDICAL CARDS.

COBURN

Medical Institute,

No. 186 West Madison-st., corner of Halsted-st., founded and conducted by DR. J. C. COBURN for the treatment of chronic and private diseases in both sexes.

DR. COBURN has three diplomas from the best Colleges in the world.

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DR. COBURN has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago.

DR. COBURN cures the worst form of stricture without pain or cutting, but with a new French Dilator, which never fails.

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Separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen, and the finest in Chicago. No one is ever seen but the Doctor. His Books on Male and Female Diseases are sent free for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

183 So. Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases, both sexes. Read his works and judge for yourself, sent sealed for stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Ladies send for circular.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! **Dr. Kean,**

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May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

On Marriage.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN. Remarkable Reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia.

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TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1873. THE 1873.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DAILY.

THE TRIBUNE enters upon the coming year in the occupancy of its rebuilt business premises, the new Tribune Building, in the heart of the restored business centre of Chicago, and is prepared, to a degree better than ever before, to fill and carry to a still higher standpoint

THE PLACE IT HAS CREATED IN JOURNALISM.

In its growth it has kept pace with the development of Chicago and the Northwest.

By the advancement in wealth, intelligence, and strength of the community it represents, new and constantly-increasing demands have been made upon its representative journals, and these THE TRIBUNE has in every case anticipated in its prompt collection of news by telegraph from all parts of the country, and by correspondents throughout the world.

The pioneer among Western journals in

THE LIBERAL USE OF THE TELEGRAPH,

It has overcome distance for its readers and placed before them each morning the more important news of the world.

As a home newspaper, with Chicago its own field, its large and competent Local and Commercial Corps have maintained a faithful and full presentment of

HOME AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS,

Giving especial prominence and careful collation to the prominent facts of GROWTH, PROGRESS, and TRADE, especially in the present era of our "GREAT REBUILDING."

Scrupulous care has been taken to secure accuracy and fulness to the

MONETARY, REAL ESTATE, AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS,

In the leading staples of our city and section, making THE TRIBUNE

A DAILY NECESSITY

To every business man and merchant in a degree exactly proportioned to his interest in Chicago business affairs.

With these features the source of its constant and unvaried prosperity, as

A FAITHFUL AND VIGILANT MEDIUM OF CURRENT NEWS,

THE TRIBUNE has associated features that have placed it in the front rank of journalism.

With this record in its past, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is prepared to carry forward its standard, and, in the year to come, fulfil, as in the past, its recognized position as

THE LEADING JOURNAL IN CHICAGO.

Its staff of editorial writers, reporters, and correspondents, in its

NEWS AND LITERARY DEPARTMENTS,

At home and abroad, comprise the most trained and competent men in their calling, and, as heretofore, nothing will be spared in cost of transmission or expense of publication, to place the result of their labors in the most attractive shape before its readers. To this end the mechanical appliances of THE TRIBUNE are now unsurpassed.

ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent election, the platform and nominees of the Liberal-Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying forward its principles. We hold these principles to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Administration of General Grant, and shall support it in all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to secure

ABLE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT,

National, State, and Local, and to be an organ of Progress rather than of Party. It will endeavor to give to its readers the exact truth in all matters of public interest, accompanied by independent views and fair criticism.

OUR NEW EIGHT-PAGE FORM,

Presenting fifty-six columns daily, has been found most satisfactory to all classes of our patrons, by whom THE TRIBUNE is pronounced

THE HANDSOMEST NEWSPAPER ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

The columns of THE TRIBUNE are the daily proof that the business and general public accord it the

FIRST PLACE AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

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Is in great favor with readers at a distance and in localities not reached by daily mails, presenting in one compact sheet the substance of two days' issues.

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Is now one of the largest weekly editions issued west of New York, a very handsome eight-page sheet, with fifty-six columns of matter, expressly selected and made up for this issue with a choice variety of

ORIGINAL LITERARY, ART, AND AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

It will continue in every respect to be made a Western Family Journal, equal in

LITERARY EXCELLENCE

To any published in this country, while its careful collation of the news of the daily editions constitute it an unsurpassed compendium of the

FRESHEST TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Among the writers on home themes the contributions of RURAL will hold their place and increase the wide reputation already enjoyed by this best of all writers on

"FARM AND GARDEN."

For years welcome in a multitude of Western homes. We shall furnish also a large variety of articles on social topics.

LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, COMMERCE,

GENERAL CULTURE, AND THE PROGRESS OF SOCIETY all made more prominent features of THE WEEKLY than heretofore. Tales and sketches, original and selected, will be furnished in each number.

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Reaching in amount each year the bulk of many volumes, from the best writers, with variety and fulness.

THE BEST THOUGHTS, FACTS, AND DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE,

At a price which make it not only the best but

THE CHEAPEST OF READING MATTER,

Within the reach of the humblest home, and worthy a place in the best.

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Single copies, one year	$ 2.00
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Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of the year at the same rate.

Single subscriptions may be added at club rates after club is formed.

Postmasters may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Foreign News by Telegraph—Miscellaneous Telegrams.
SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegrams—The Farm and Garden.
THIRD PAGE—The Pulpit: Holiday Sermons by City Clergymen—Railroad Time Table—Tribune Prospectus—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Railway Freight Charges; Sunday Laws and Sunday Observances; The Opera Season; The Russian War—Current News Items—Notes and Opinion.
FIFTH PAGE—The Law Courts—Fire Underwriting; Something About Its Nature and Origin—Hyde Park Matters—Personal—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Local, Financial, and Commercial Matters—Markets by Telegraph.
SEVENTH PAGE—The Apiary—An Evangelical Alliance—The Vendome Column—The Suppression of the New Orleans *Times*—Shipwreck in the Pacific—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Kansas Letter—Indiana Letter—Miscellaneous News by Mail.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman. "Macbeth."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "The Lancashire Lass."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. "The Long Strike."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Robert McWade. "Rip Van Winkle."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Leon Brothers. "Dick Turpin."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Zoe. "Female Brigand."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AROMATIC LIQUID PEPSIN, UNLIKE ELIXIRS and wines of pepsin, contain no alcohol, which is incompatible, and injurious to a weak or disordered stomach. Ask for Lilly & Phelan's Aromatic Liquid Pepsin.

WATCH NO. 12,025, STEM WINDER—BEARING trade mark "United States Watch Co., Marion, N. J." —manufactured by the United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me two months, its total variation from mean time being six seconds in the entire time. W. S. DUNN, of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, December 30, 1872.

Disasters on Western rivers have destroyed $3,225,300 worth of property during the current year. Fifty-eight lives were lost by explosions, and 365 by falling overboard.

Among the ten Ku-Klux prisoners who arrived at the Albany Penitentiary on Saturday, is a Baptist clergyman of South Carolina.

A Hessian convict was pardoned, not long ago, on condition that he would emigrate to this country. Our Minister at Berlin was informed of this proceeding, and he exacted from the Grand Duke of Hesse a promise that nothing of the kind shall occur again.

The Louisiana Committee have issued their address, which will be presented to Congress when it reassembles. They make a full presentation of their case, and the legal precedents that sustain it, and request that a committee be sent to New Orleans with authority to take evidence, and to report on the merits of the dispute.

The Chandler faction in Michigan are apparently organizing a Postmasters' raid against the Detroit *Tribune*. The accusation is that the *Tribune*, although ostensibly supporting the regular party nominations in the recent election, did so with a bad grace, was not at all cheerful, etc. This is certainly a good reason for tabooing the *Tribune*. That reluctant paper will learn in due time that it must not only eat crow, but must hanker after it—under penalty of being supplanted by Captain Ward's newspaper in the confidence and esteem of all Michigan Postmasters.

The victims of the Centre street fire, in New York, have been lying under the ruins for a week without any effort for their exhumation by the police or the owners of the building. Means were got, yesterday, by private subscription, to pay laborers for digging them out. With the aid of a horse loaned by a poor workingman, the work has been begun. Only one body was recovered yesterday. The Fire Marshal reports that the loss of life was due to interested parsimony; the elevator-well he describes as no better than a flue for the flames; the staircase was an infernal machine, and the fire-escapes simply man-traps. The same official reports that Barnum's Museum was fired by the escape from the boiler of superheated steam, which is said to be as dangerous as burning gas. The Fire Marshal says he twice warned the managers of the circus of their peril, but nothing was done to avert it.

The circumstance that Mr. Froude sailed from New York for England on Saturday last will almost necessarily be construed as a confession that the discussion which his lectures created had become uncomfortably warm for him. It is well known that Mr. Froude came over to this country with the intention of making a much longer stay, and that he proposed to make a lecture tour through the prominent cities. He certainly cannot complain that he has been discourteously treated. He was heartily welcomed on his arrival; he has been handsomely entertained in the literary circles of New York and Boston; his lectures have been largely attended everywhere. The subject of his discourses was such as to bring out criticism and controversy in a land of free discussion. Mr. Meline (who is entitled to the credit of meeting Mr. Froude on purely historical grounds), Father Burke, and Mr. Wendell Phillips were certainly formidable opponents; and it is hard to restrain the thought that Mr. Froude's sudden and unexpected departure is an acknowledgment that the victory has been theirs.

The Chicago produce markets were more active on Saturday; and generally firmer on breadstuffs. Mess pork was quiet and steady at $11.80 cash, and $11.80@11.85 seller March. Lard was active and steady at $7.00 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.80@7.35 seller March. Meats were in better demand, and firm at 3⅝c for shoulders, 5⅝c for short ribs, 5⅞c for short clear, and 7@7⅛c for green hams. Dressed hogs were firm and a shade higher, closing at $4.35@4.37½ per 100 lbs. Highwines were quiet and steady at 90c per gallon. Flour was more active and firm. Wheat was active and 1½@2c higher, and closed at $1.20¾ cash; $1.21⅛ seller January, and $1.23⅛ seller February. Corn was active and ¼@½c higher, closing steady at 31c cash; 31⅛c seller February, and 37c seller May. Oats were more active, and firm at 24⅝c cash, and 25⅛@25⅝c seller February. Rye was a shade easier, at 69c. Barley was more active, and steady at 66c for No. 2, and 53@53½c for No. 3. The live hog market was fairly active, and prices were steady at $3.50@3.80, which were substantially the prices current on Friday. Cattle and sheep met with only a limited inquiry, and values were nominally unchanged.

The proceeding in bankruptcy instituted against the New Orleans *Times* was begun in the morning at the opening of Durell's court, and in the afternoon the office was in the possession of the Marshal, and the further issue of the paper stopped. The proprietors tendered the amount claimed, with a large additional sum to cover costs; but the offer was refused, and the Court, without giving the defendants a hearing, ordered the seizure of the office and the suspension of the paper. The proprietors, however, leaving that establishment in the hands of the Marshal, were able by the next day to obtain the machinery and facilities for publishing a paper; and on the 21st, having missed but one publication, they issued another paper bearing the same name. We see no reason, however, why the Judge should not, upon the application of any person, order the seizure of the new establishment, and closing up of the second paper. It is to be hoped, however, that the public sentiment of the country will have the effect in restraining this reckless judicial tyrant from any further exhibitions of his rage. As soon as the Legislature shall have elected the United States Senator, these extraordinary operations will cease. Meanwhile, it is the duty of Congress to impeach Durell and remove him from office.

The proposed repeal of the "reserve" clause in the National Banking act seems to meet with considerable favor in the Eastern press. The requirement that each bank shall keep legal tenders in reserve to the amount of 15 per cent of their deposits and 25 per cent of their circulation (and in redemption cities to the amount of 25 per cent of their deposits), defeats the object for which the practice of keeping a reserve was originally introduced, independently of law. This object was to furnish a fund that might be drawn upon in emergencies. But the law does not allow this fund to be touched in any emergency, however great. The consequence is, that about one-fifth of all the money in the country is kept arbitrarily out of use at the present time, when it is so much needed. The theory of the reserve fund, so far as it has any theory to rest on, is, that in case of a panic, the whole amount of circulation and deposits could be paid out of the reserve—that is, that an indebtedness of five dollars could be paid with one dollar. This is, of course, absurd. In case of a panic, the circulation must be redeemed by the bonds held in the United States Treasury as security therefor, and the deposits must be paid out of the property and assets of the bank. If the other provisions of the National Bank act are properly enforced—especially those which require a *bona fide* subscription and payment of capital stock—the reserve may safely be left to the ordinary prudence of bankers themselves.

On March 15, 1869, Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution in Congress "for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad Company," as he said, "and for other purposes." This resolution enabled the Union Pacific Railroad Company to enjoy the benefit of trial in the United States Court, whenever and wherever suit might be brought against them, by providing that no other Court should have jurisdiction in certain cases. The objective point of this resolution was the suit which Fisk had brought against the road in one of the New York Courts. The resolution further provided that the Union Pacific Railroad Company might remove its general office to Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, Omaha, or St. Louis, as it pleased. This resolution was introduced *after* Mr. Oakes Ames had written the celebrated letters to Colonel M'Comb. In the discussion of this resolution, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, made a speech, in which he intimated that there had been Congressional bribery, such as now comes before Judge Poland's Investigating Committee. After recounting in some measure the history of the Credit Mobilier, Mr. Stewart said: "I have heard it stated that leading members of Congress, members of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad in the House, were not only in the Union Pacific, but in this identical Credit Mobilier, and were the recipients of enormous dividends; and I have not heard it denied. It is further stated that for that very reason the thing would never be investigated; and it is said 'you want to take it out of the courts,—you want to stifle investigation everywhere.'"

We called attention some time ago to the many evidences of the careless or ignorant manner in which ballots were examined and counted by the Election Judges. A recount of the vote for Sheriff in St. Louis County showed that out of the fifty-four election precincts in that county the vote as returned by the Judges did not correspond with that in the boxes in more than five instances. We instanced several districts in this city where the vote for Representatives was not correctly counted, and nearly 1,700 votes in one Senatorial District had evidently been overlooked. In neither of these instances was there any ground for suspecting fraud; the errors were the result of ignorance and carelessness on the part of the Inspectors. Now we have the case of the Boston municipal election. The officers to be chosen were Mayor, Street Commissioner, and twelve Aldermen, all elected on general ticket. The vote, as returned in Ward 2, was so preposterous that a general recount was ordered. When this took place it was found that in not one of the precincts in the sixteen wards was the vote for any one of the twenty-eight candidates correctly reported; in not a single instance did the count of the Inspectors agree with the ballots in the box. There was no suspicion of fraud here, but there was overwhelming evidence of universal carelessness and inaccuracy in the counting, and, consequently, in the statement of the vote. The recount shows that, of the candidates for Mayor, Mr. Gaston was credited with 536 votes he did not receive, and denied 36 votes that he did get; while Mr. Pierce was credited with 70 votes he did not get, and denied 14 he actually received. In the cases of other candidates, the recount reduced the vote all the way from 54 in one case to 756 in another; while, by the recount, other candidates made a net gain over losses on votes from 5 in one case to 436 in another. The vote of every candidate, as reported, was found wrong in every ward and in the aggregate. Even a candidate who was voted for on both tickets had his vote wrongly counted in every ward. This matter is an evil of the greatest magnitude. If these gross errors, amounting in the Boston case to the defeat of candidates who were actually elected, exist in cases where there is no fraud, how utterly impotent in cases where fraud is actually perpetrated must the Inspectors be to detect and prevent it. These disclosures, following so closely upon one another, show that there must be some remedy applied, or elections will become a mere matter of guess-work.

RAILWAY FREIGHT CHARGES.

The Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, member of Congress from Ohio, has introduced a bill which prohibits any railway carrying passengers, freight, etc., on their way from one State to another State, making any discrimination in rates because of distance; the said rates to be uniform as to mileage. Mr. Shellabarger makes the introduction of his bill the occasion of a very long letter to a Boston paper, in which he discusses a great many matters, and makes many learned references to legal decisions, but fails, so far as we can discover, to touch the question whether Congress has authority to prescribe to railroads or other common carriers the rate of compensation they may charge for transportation. Mr. Shellabarger makes the following points:

1. That the rate charged by railroads for the transportation of freight amounts, in many cases, to extortion, and that, while food is rotting at one end of a railroad, there are persons very hungry at the other end.

2 That, under the power to regulate commerce, Congress has enacted various regulations as to the construction of vessels; the number of passengers each may carry; where the freight and baggage must be stowed; the quantity and kinds of food to be given passengers and crew, and how it shall be cooked; rules as to cleanliness, and to protect passengers from outrage and wrong; and that Congress has, in like manner, provided similar regulations fo commerce on steam and other vessels engaged in the inland trade.

3. That the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the several States is precisely the same as it is to regulate foreign commerce.

4. That railroads, though unknown at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, stand in the respect of commerce as do vessels upon the rivers, lakes, and ocean.

5. That all State laws and charters of railroad and other corporations, which operate as regulations of commerce among the several States, are subject to the paramount power of Congress to alter them whenever Congress shall decide to do so in aid and regulation of commerce.

6. That the only cases where a State has power to regulate commerce not subordinate to the power of Congress is in that commerce which is conducted wholly within the limits of such State, and is, therefore, neither foreign commerce nor commerce among the States.

7. That in the absence of any exercise of its constitutional authority by Congress, the regulations of the several States would be valid, but all such regulations by States would lapse when Congress should act in the matter.

These several propositions, so elaborately discussed by Mr. Shellabarger, may be all admitted as self-evident, and yet they leave the question as to the power of Congress to regulate the rates of transportation precisely where it is now. We can all understand that railroads, though chartered by States, hold their charters subject to all the powers given to Congress by the Constitution; and, while it is clear that Congress can regulate commerce among the States just as well as it can upon the ocean, that does not settle the question whether Congress can fix the rates of transportation in either case. Mr. Shellabarger leaves the country as much in the dark upon this point as it was before, and yet that is the vital point in the whole subject matter.

This question is one which has provoked action on the part of several State Legislatures. These States have undertaken to enact a tariff of rates for the transportation of passengers and freights, and to prohibit any discrimination in the rates upon through and way freights. This has been attempted under the general police power of the State, or under some assumed authority to regulate commerce within the State. So far as it applies to through freights it is inoperative, because of the easy means of evading it, and therefore the State regulation, at best, is very feeble, or altogether nugatory. This is so generally admitted, that the country now turns to Congress for the exercise of this authority, if it exist at all. The failure of Mr. Shellabarger to give any information on the vital point of the whole discussion will be a disappointment to those who have faith that an act of Congress can cure any trouble, from high treason to the rheumatism.

We do not underestimate the calamity of high rates of transportation. They are to some extent a result of that vicious system of taxation under which the whole country labors. There is not a rail, a spike, a casting of any kind, a tool, or piece of machinery, a locomotive, or a wheel, or a tire, or any other article composed wholly or in part of iron and steel, which has not been taxed during the last ten years from 30 to 90 per cent. During that time every mile of railroad in the United States has been laid or relaid; the cost of construction and of maintenance has been substantially doubled, and the same tax has followed its rolling stock from the lumber of its platform cars to the paint, varnish, and glass of its passenger coaches. The growers of corn and of wheat have been and are now paying that tax; they are paying it, as Mr. Shellabarger states, by sending five bushels of corn to pay the freight of one from Iowa to New York. The railroads have not been taxed one dollar that they have not and do not collect with compound interest from the men who raise corn to send to market. The crop of 1872 was a large one in the aggregate; it was in excess of the capacity of the railroads to move. The railroads, therefore, have advanced their rates, so as to obtain for the transportation of one-third of the crop the same revenue that ought to have paid for moving the whole. Had they offered to move it for one-third their present charges, they could not have taken more than one-third the crop, and the other two-thirds would have been left to rot, or be burned precisely as it is now. The same complaint existed before the close of lake navigation. To limit the rates of freight will not increase the means of transportation, and, so long as the latter are far behind the amount of freight offering, there must be waste; the excess which cannot be moved to market nor eaten must be burned. While we state these facts for the benefit of the railway companies, we do not overlook the fact that they have been guilty of glaring offences, prominent among which is the practice of issuing watered stock and piling up fictitious indebtedness. They are all alike, grasping and "soulless." The element of charity does not enter into their construction or composition. It was not granted to them in their charters, and they have not obtained it from the missionary societies.

We have no idea that, even if the power to regulate the rates of freights were vested in Congress, the owners of the 60,000 miles of railway in the United States would submit to its exercise without a struggle; and we have no question that in that struggle the superior intelligence, sagacity, and ready means of the railroad managers would secure a controlling majority of both Houses as subservient as any other equally numerous body of employed men in their service. The better plan for Congress is to give relief in providing increased facilities for transportation. The St. Lawrence River now is offered us as an easy and cheap exit to market. But if we must have railroads, then, as an extreme measure, of doubtful propriety, but far better than an attempt to fix railroad charges by law, let Congress construct a double track trunk railway for the transportation of freight from the Atlantic to the Mississippi or Missouri, and make it free to any person or corporation to run trains thereon, under suitable regulations, the charges for freight not to exceed a certain rate. Congress can do what it pleases with its own; but when it undertakes to regulate the price of moving a bushel of corn, it asserts an authority to fix the price at which corn shall be sold, the price at which a man shall labor per day, and at once, under the guise of parental care, becomes an intolerable despotism and nuisance. We have not enough railways to the seaboard. Let us encourage their increase by a repeal of every tax that swells the cost of their construction; let us even build new railways; but let Congress be careful that, in attempting to cure the patient, it does not administer poison.

SUNDAY LAWS AND SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Bishop Armitage, of Wisconsin, a distinguished prelate of the Protestant Episcopal Church, recently read an essay before the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, giving a general review of the origin and existing status of the various modes of observing Sunday prevailing among different Christian countries. It was a notable concession for a churchman to maintain that the Sabbath day and Sunday are two distinct and separate institutions,—the one of Jewish origin imposing religious obligations, and the other a day voluntarily set apart for rest and worship, imposing no obligations upon non-worshipers except that of sobriety and good neighborhood. The essay is timely, and the author's effort to conciliate the opposing elements of our population in regard to observing Sunday, and to cause them to exercise patience and toleration, is worthy of all praise.

There are three distinctive customs in observing Sunday,—the Continental, the English, and the American or Puritan. The European custom is that which prevails, with modifications according to the tastes of the various peoples, all over the Continent of Europe, and which regards Sunday as a day of recreation and social amusement, with or without religious worship. The American custom, in its purity, is to devote the day to church-going and prayer, and not simply to refrain from doing any work, but also from enjoying pastimes which are regarded as harmless on other days of the week. The English custom is a sort of compromise between the license of the day as it is construed in France, Germany, Italy, and Spain, and the Puritan rigor of observing it as a religious day, to be devoted to holy uses exclusively.

The origin of these different Sunday customs, as traced by Bishop Armitage, is curious and interesting. It will surprise many good people to learn that the European custom, which they are in the habit of regarding as licentious and sacrilegious, is a direct outgrowth of the Reformation, as organized and led by Luther and Calvin. These old Reformers, disgusted with the excess of form and pomp in the Roman Church, maintained that it was absurd to hold that one day could be holier than another. It was Luther's idea that if a Papist insisted upon this fallacy his followers should make the day particularly merry, and thus show their contempt for the old superstition. (Bishop Armitage, it should be remarked, does not concur with Luther as to this.) Calvin did not go so far as this, but still maintained the general principle that Sunday could not be holier than Monday or Wednesday. Thus it was that the Reformers became responsible for the European idea of Sunday. The people came to regard the day as their holiday, on which they might indulge themselves in hearing music, visiting each other, drinking wine and beer, and generally giving themselves up to amusements for which they could not spare the time during the week. The popular belief among Americans, that these Sunday habits come from the infidelity of Germany, is, therefore, entirely incorrect. The Lutherans of Northern Germany and the Catholics of Southern Germany spend Sunday in precisely the same way that the infidels observe it, with the difference that they go to church in the morning. The beer-gardens of Berlin, with their symphony or military concerts, are visited by the best Protestant German families, who see no wrong in passing their Sunday afternoon in this way. Sunday night is the gala night at the royal opera and theatre, and the day has the characteristics of a holiday among all classes of people. The prevalence of the Puritan Sunday in America was, Bishop Armitage thinks, a result of the English victories over the French in the early provincial wars before the American Revolution. He thinks that, if the French has been victorious in these struggles, their ideas would have got the mastery, and they would have been handed down through succeeding generations, so that the American Sunday to-day would not have been materially different from that which is observed by the French of Lower Canada. But the English having been victorious, and the Puritan element having been in the ascendant among them, their notions of Sunday prevailed and spread over the continent. The extreme rigor of these Puritan ideas, extending even to the domestic comforts, naturally brought almost a reaction (which Bishop Armitage regards unfortunate); but the characteristic devotion of the day to religious purposes as a Divine command has been retained. The English view of Sunday is the most conservative of all. While recognizing a certain holiness as the spirit of the day, the English do not think that worship should completely bar out the feature of recreation. Church-going is strictly observed, but, having gone to church, the Londoner believes in a particularly good dinner or a refreshing excursion to the country. The theatres and all public places of amusement are closed, but the Thames River is alive with pleasure-boats, and Kew Gardens and Cremorne are crowded with gayly-dressed pleasure-seekers. There is more of that spirit about the English Sunday which we would call orderly and decorous than can be found on the Continent; but there is nothing in it, on the other hand, that corresponds to the American notion of devoting the day exclusively to the worship of the Lord, and to mortifying the flesh as much as possible.

The lesson of those distinctions between the customs of keeping Sunday is obvious. It is not for the Puritan nor for the German to say that he alone is right in his construction. Both of them receive their notions from those who went before them; and as Monday might have been selected as the one day in seven, instead of Sunday, there is no intrinsic holiness belonging to Sunday any more than to other days. It is only right that the customs and traditions of a country should be respected; but no other duty is necessarily attached to the day. Intolerance on both sides is the cause of the incessant agitation of the Sunday question in this country, where the population includes the three elements that have been described. If those who believe in the American custom could once make up their minds that the European custom was not positively wicked, all they would ask would be the privilege of pursuing their own customs without interruption or annoyance. This much, on the other hand, must be conceded by the Europeans. They come to this country and should be careful not to array themselves against its customs, especially so long as they are usually permitted to enjoy their own preferences and continue their old habits in a quiet and inoffensive manner. It may be that America is not yet old enough to have had its custom of observing Sunday finally and firmly established, but the change can only be very gradual. In the meantime, mutual toleration on the part of those who differ in regard to the observance of the day will enable us all to spend Sunday pretty much according to our own inclinations, without annoying anybody else.

THE OPERA SEASON.

For the first time since the Great Fire, Chicago is to have an opera season worthy of the name. Neither the Wachtel season of last spring, which was a miserable fiasco, nor the Aimee opera-bouffe immediately following it, which was almost as bad, can be classed in the regular seasons of opera. Both these troupes were heterogeneously thrown together, and were brought to Chicago because it was supposed that a good business could be done here, Chicago having been without music for nearly six months. The managers, however, discovered that the fire had not consumed the good taste of opera-goers. Now, after waiting over a year, we may congratulate ourselves that the opera once more resumes its place in the world of local amusements, although we have no Opera House, and cannot make the opera at home with the same degree of elegance and completeness as formerly. Fortunately, the opera does not need this to make it presentable. We may miss some of the gorgeous surroundings, but the dramatic and musical *ensemble* will not suffer. Perhaps it will be improved, for the stage of Crosby's Opera House very often interfered with the performance of opera. There are many who will remember the first season of Italian and the first of German opera in Chicago, and they will also remember that, since that time, no performances of opera have ever been given here in any way comparable to them. They were given in McVicker's Theatre, which at that time was not only vastly inferior to the Opera House, but also to the present handsome theatre. The only advantage which the Opera House possessed over the theatre was in favor of the audience. It was more elegant, more sumptuous, more fashionable and aristocratic, but it did not add one iota to the dramatic or musical character of the performances. The forthcoming season will be given in the theatres; and in one instance at least McVicker's Theatre. The only disadvantage under which it labors in comparison with the Opera House, as it was, is in seating capacity. The audience, however, will gain by this, proximity to the stage, and a cosy degree of sociality, which was unknown in the cold distances of the Opera House, and this will furnish increased entertainment in the *entr'actes* and better opportunities for the inspection of toilettes.

The first season will be of English opera, and will commence at the Academy of Music, Jan. 8. The troupe was organized, by Mr. Edward Seguin, out of a portion of the remnants of the Parepa and Richings troupes which were left after disbandment. Mad. Parepa, Messrs. Campbell, Castle, and Nordblom are in Europe. Mr. Peakes is in Philadelphia. Mrs. Richings-Bernard has a part of the old singers, giving opera in New England, while Mr. Seguin has by far the best part, including Miss Rose Hersee, Mrs. Zelda-Seguin, Mad. Jenny Van Zandt, Mr. Brookhouse-Bowler, Mr. Gustavus Hall, and others, all of whom are well known to opera-goers, except Mad. Van Zandt. She has not sung in this country for many years, and her reputation is, therefore, purely European. In Europe, especially in Italy and England, she ranked very high, both as actress and cantatrice, and has always reflected credit upon American vocalism. The troupe is newly organized, and sings here for the first time, we believe. Its repertoire is not announced, but we presume will embrace the standard English operas, like "The Bohemian Girl," "Maritana," and "Rose of Castile," the calibre of the troupe evidently not allowing the performance of the heavier operas, or those of the Italian school which have been Anglicized, like "Norma" and "Trovatore." We may reasonable expect from this troupe a fair performance of these lighter operas, especially as far as the ladies are concerned—the feminine branch being much stronger than the masculine.

The English season will be an appetizer for the Italian, which commences at McVicker's, Feb. 9, instead of in May, as at first announced, and will last two weeks. As this is the only Italian troupe in the country, we must take this or nothing. The troupe is under the management of the veteran Max Maretzek and of Henry Jarret, the London manager, who was Mad Nilsson-Rouzaud's agent during her recent season in this country. The bright particular star of this troupe is Pauline Lucca, the Berlin prima donna, whose reputation both as actress and singer is so well known, the world over, that she will need no introduction in Chicago. We may naturally expect that Americans will grow enthusiastic over the fair diva, and that the Germans will go into ecstasies over their "Kleine Pauline." Clara Louise Kellogg, the favorite American prima donna, is also in the troupe, and the same war which has broken out in New York, over the respective merits and vocal position of the two singers, will probably be transferred here for ultimate settlement, as each artist recognizes Chicago as the musical arbiter, when it comes to a matter of critical decision. Vizzani is the leading tenor, Abrugnedo the leading baritone, and Jamet, the French singer, the leading basso. There are many other artists in the troupe of greater or less merit, who help to make the *ensemble*. The repertoire embraces principally "Faust," "L'Africaine," Ambroise Thomas' "Mignon," "The Huguenots," "Lucia," "Traviata," "Fra Diavolo," "Crispino," "Trovatore,"—the last four or five being set for Kellogg.

While these two seasons do not promise as lavishly as some past seasons, yet, all things considered, there are very strong and attractive points in each, and, after the long operatic famine, we can hardly doubt that they will prove remunerative. The public had begun to settle down to the conviction that it would not have opera again until an Opera House was built. We have already shown that an Opera House is not a *sine qua non*, and, on the other hand, that it is possible to have better opera in a theatre. Should the two seasons by any chance prove to be failures, therefore, it will not be the fault of Chicago, but of the managers themselves. The public will have to pay opera prices, and will do it without growling, provided it gets its money's worth. The musical outlook is encouraging. Between now and the April showers it includes the Seguin troupe for January, the Lucca troupe and Theodore Thomas' Orchestra for February, and, possibly, the Rubinstein troupe for March. After that, the Deluge.

THE RUSSIAN WAR.

The present hostile movement of the Russian Government against Khiva is but a repetition of the old-time determination of Russia to get a foothold in Central Asia. In the early part of the sixteenth century, Peter the Great contemplated the idea of reviving the old commercial route from India through Central Asia as it was in the days of the Roman Empire, and sent out two expeditions, both of which were foiled by the Khivans. A century later, another attempt was made, which had to be relinquished. Three years later, another expedition set out, which succeeded in establishing the military post of Fort Alexandrovsk on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, and established commercial relations with the Toorkomans, which were eventually discontinued by the latter, as they threatened to involve their independence. In 1839, the Russians sent out another expedition towards Khiva, which failed, and they then set their faces in another direction. The Kirghis Steppe, between Asiatic Russia and Toorkistan, was invaded and captured. In 1853, they captured a fort at Akmusjid, and, in 1864, the towns of Toorkistan, Auliesta, Chumkund, and Tashkund, the largest town in Central Asia, and the whole conquered district was incorporated into the Russian dominions, under the name of Toorkistan. The next Russian war was with Bokhara, which resulted in the capture of Kokund, which was also incorporated with Toorkistan. Samarkund and Bokhara were the next districts to yield, and in their capture Russia became the virtual ruler of Central Asia. The immediate cause of the attack on Khiva is alleged to be a freebooting attack upon Fort Alexandrovsk, and the the refusal of the Khan of Khiva to surrender some Russian subjects held in slavery by them. Meanwhile, a new complication has arisen in this attempt of Russia to extend its Asiatic dominion, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg having notified Prince Gortschakoff that if the Russian troops penetrate the countries between Khiva and Afghanistan, England will be compelled to interfere in support of Afghan independence. As it is impossible for Russia to advance without doing this, the movement begins to assume a serious aspect,—all the more serious that the remonstrance of England is not so much to maintain Afghan neutrality as to protect her own Central Asiatic trade. It touches John Bull in his most sensitive spot—his pocket.

The *Nation* gives an explanation of what is known as the "November Atmosperic Wave," or the sudden annual change which we call the "cold snap." The change itself is the transfer of cold descending air from the oceans to the continents; its cause is the change in the position of the greatest relative heat. The suddenness of the change is explained as follows: Descending air is constantly increasing in capacity for moisture, which causes a steady disappearance of the clouds, renders haze impossible, and thus uncovers the surface to unrestrained radiation into space and night, and the reverse is true of ascending air. The proximate cause of every sudden fall of temperature is said to be the advent of a group of spots upon the sun's disc. The direction of this "atmospheric wave" is explained as follows:

> The cause of the eastward motion of these semi-annual phenomena, is of all other elements of weather in the temperate zones, and of the westward movement within the tropics, will be clear only to those who understand why the water opposite our moon masses itself into a tide. Just as this water is left behind by the more rapid movement of the solid part of the earth toward the moon (because the solid part, averaged at the centre, is nearer the moon), so the air above the torrid zone is left behind by the more rapid westerly motion of the solid earth beneath it, and thus always appears to be itself moving from the east (trade wind). For the atmosphere rotates (by a force which is known, but need not here be stated) independently of the earth and independently one portion of another; while the earth must move altogether; and thus the surface of the torrid zone moves faster, and the temperate zones slower, than either would move if liquid or independent of its neighbors. The average velocity of rotation is near latitude 30, where air and earth move at equal pace. North of this latitude we may regard our prevailing westerly winds as (approximately) illustrating a more natural rate of rotation, while we are retarded by being so near the axis—approximately merely, for the enormously superior friction of solid surfaces [illegible] conform almost entirely to that of the atmosphere to the surface. All extensive atmospheric phenomena, in the temperate zones move from west to east (and in propagated backward, as frequently happens, but not in relation to this topic) along with the air in which they are involved. Hence a movement from an ocean to a continent will always be directed toward the continent next east of the ocean. Other causes conspire with the one above stated, but this is the most comprehensive cause.

Foreign papers by the last mail report the deaths of several prominent persons, which have occurred recently, among them Robert Macpherson, who was the father of photography in the Italian capital, and produced the first large pictures of Roman ruins, and who also enjoyed a wide-spread reputation as an art-critic; John De Haga, a well-known basso, who was formerly connected with opera companies in America and the British-Australasian Company, and committed suicide, growing out of financial embarrassments; M. Janet-Lange, the French historical painter, who was a pupil of Ingres and Horace Vernet; and James Capel, the oldest member of the London Stock Exchange, and formerly Chairman of the Board of Managers,—one of the most prosperous merchants of London.

The Oneida Community, in New York State, has set one example to the American people. They have abandoned the custom of three meals a day, and find it both convenient and comfortable to take the necessary food at two sittings. It is a curious result of the month's trial of the new custom that the average weight of the Community has been increased, instead of bringing about any lean and hungry look. This would almost confirm the common belief that many people eat so much that it keeps them poor to carry it around. Saving of time and better digestion are also among the results of the new *regime*. The custom could be imitated to advantage outside of the Oneida Community. One excellent feature of its general adoption would be some regularity in meal hours, which are now so various in this country that it is impossible to know when to call on people at their houses without finding them at their breakfast, lunch, dinner, tea, supper, or some other meal.

Paris is making an effort to revive what is known in this country as the musical drama. The Italian Theatre has just produced a piece entitled *Les Deux Reines*, which is a sort of epic poem, written by M. Legouve, illustrated with music by M. Gounod. The entertainment is of a kind that was in vogue during the earlier career of the theatre in France. There have been several efforts at different times to re-establish it in public favor, but without success. The combined labors of two such men as Legouve in poetry and Gounod in music ought to determine whether the two muses of verse and harmony can be successfully courted at one and the same time. The dramatic theme is taken from the domestic experiences of Philip Augustus, and it has considerable interest. M. Gounod has furnished an introductory overture, solos, and choruses, stage music, and music to be performed between the acts. One of his songs is said to be a great success, and the experiment of this kind of entertainment, new to the present generation of Paris theatre-goers, is regarded with a good deal of interest.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Frank C. Bunnell, Republican, has been elected to fill out the unexpired term of Ulysses Mercur, of Pennsylvania, in the present Congress.

—Senator Harlan caused a "vindication" of himself to appear in an obscure Democratic weekly paper, and copied it approvingly in his own Washington *Chronicle*. But the Dubuque *Herald* says:

> As was to be expected, the Allison papers will not publish the vindication of Secretary Harlan and Judge J. W. Wright in the matter of the pensioners and back-pay of the Indian volunteers. They will neither publish it, nor will they believe it when others publish it. Secretary Harlan has franked the paper containing the vindication to all parts of Iowa, and is of course anxious to be set right. But his enemies will do nothing of the kind. The Dubuque *Times* says frankly it does not believe Harlan has vindicated himself.

—A St. Louis special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

> It having gained circulation that Senator Schurz is laboring to prevent the re-election of Frank Blair, Colonel Grosvenor, who is presumed to be in the confidence of Senator Schurz, states editorially in the *Evening Dispatch*, to-day, that General Schurz has not been doing anything of the kind; that so careful had he been not to interfere with the Senatorial contest, which he regards as none of his business, that even his most intimate friends have received from him not the least information in regard to his preference between the different candidates.

—Now that the management of the New York *Tribune* is settled, it is hard to tell what new sensation will be created out of which Vice President Colfax can make a little capital, and enjoy his usual amount of smiling. Good, dear man, it is most likely that he will be retired to the nursery, with his baby, after the 4th of March, 1873.—*Cameron's Home Organ*.

—Colonel Forney, in his Philadelphia *Press*, says the question as to the next United States Senator from Pennsylvania is not "in regard to the qualifications of the candidates, but solely in regard to their purses. It is not a question of brains, but of dollars. It is not whether the next Senator is able to speak or to write, or to add to the honor of his State, but whether he is able to pay money for votes, to get offices for his adherents, and to fulfill promises to the local politicians."

—Thomas H. Speakman, one of the founders of the Union League of Philadelphia, and a supporter of President Grant in the late campaign, recently submitted at the annual meeting of that body, resolutions denouncing "official corruption and frauds upon the elective franchise," and disclaiming the action of the Campaign Committee, which proscribed all members who did not support the Republican State ticket. The resolutions, however, were deemed injudicious, and were tabled, despite "a strong and earnest minority vote."

—As the Secors succeeded, with the aid of the Secretary of the Navy, in getting $91,000 extra compensation, Mr. Miles Greenwood, who also built vessels of the same kind for a like sum, now appears before Congress and asks to be placed on the same footing with the Secors. As the Secretary indorsed the former, he cannot well refuse the latter.

—There is no reasonable doubt as to the implication of some Senators and Representatives in what, in plain language, is Congressional bribery and corruption. We hope the investigation now in progress will be searching, and that the guilty men, no matter to which party they belong, will be exposed and punished. We infer from certain disclosures already made, that a distinguished Iowa politician is implicated.—*Muscatine Journal*.

—It is sufficiently plain that a party in the country, we know not how strong, are resolved to renew the discussion of the San Domingo question. Apparently there is money in it,—a pecuniary interest so great as to pay for and justify almost any measure of patience and persistence, and involving so many individuals as to render an extensive movement in support of the enterprise comparatively easy of procurement. It is likely enough that the President still favors, as he certainly favored formerly, the acquisition of the island. But, having failed to convince the people of the soundness of the view, and having formally renounced the scheme as impracticable, it is not for a moment to be supposed that he would so soon renew the agitation of the subject, especially in an underhand manner. And, so far was his re-election from being or implying the national indorsement of the San Domingo scheme, that perhaps few considerations did more to confirm confidence in the President and intensify his popularity during the late canvass than his decided and cheerful surrender of the scheme on becoming assured of its rejection by the people.—*Pittsburgh Commercial*.

—Stanford & Co. are now moving to obtain Goat Island, preparatory to making efforts to compel San Francisco to give them the China Basin and market-places in Mission Bay, and probably some millions of dollars in bonds. These people have not yet got enough. Will they ever have enough? This is called a free country, where men may enjoy the rights of property which has been earned by the sweat of the brow. There is probably not a tyrant in Europe who would dare do what Stanford and his satellites are doing to oppress the people. Does any man suppose that Stanford, Gorham and Billy Carr will not take the half of every man's home in this city if they can obtain it? Is it not about time the inhabitants of San Francisco took measures to protect themselves against a tyranny that is paralyzing all business in this city?—*San Francisco Call*.

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—The *Register* supposes that the real secret of opposition from each of these gentlemen (Snapp, Logan, and Weed) is this. The past usage by which they and such as they control office appointments does create a privileged class, and they are the chiefs of it. The reform plan will open these appointments to all the people, making honesty and efficiency the only tests, and removing from these men the power of rewarding personal services to them out of the public offices. The past usage has created a political aristocracy of inside politicians and surrounded them with an army of personal adherents bound to fight for them and help pay their political expenses. The reform movement attacks the force of political henchmen, and puts every appointment in fair competition, to every citizen, without regard to what service he may have done Messrs. Snapp, Logan, and Weed. There is no possible aristocracy about it. This lack is just what these gentlemen do not like in it. They want to continue filling public offices and dispensing patronage at their own sweet will. The reform insures that the public business will be done on business principles. It nullifies these secret political rings. It nullifies these secret bargains over the people's offices and affairs. It opens the door into public service to the whole public, instead of confining entrance to a few party tools as pay for work in nominating and electing their chiefs. It makes National elections something higher than a scramble for ten thousand petty offices. It reforms politics. Mr. Logan may not like that idea; but it is an idea which will win. It is founded on common sense, and appeals to the fairness and good judgment of the whole people. Party managers know this. So they have put the reform into the platforms; it now remains for them to put it in practice. If they dally, and object, and refuse, the people will put other persons into their places, and the reform will go on.—*Rockford Register.*

—We are every day conscious that, while railroads are an absolute necessity to the prosperity of the country, we are, at the same time, not simply paying them a fair compensation for labor performed, but we are under *tribute* to them. We not only pay full value for work done, we also pay roundly for *privileges*. Hence we are ready to denounce them as extortionate and oppressive—not altogether without reason—and the people demand redress of grievances. How to secure the relief demanded is the leading question. Can it be accomplished by State or National legislation; by State or National aid to new enterprises; or must resort be had to absolute Governmental control of the carrying trade? Or shall we wait for the slower growth of a *home market*? The latter we evidently cannot do; that should be encouraged in every reasonable way, but before effectual relief can be had by that means, the country is likely to become bankrupt. The absolute ownership and control of the transportation business of the country, by the Government, is to be considered *only when every other means has failed to give relief*. State and National aid to new enterprises for the increase of transportation facilities is entirely legitimate and proper, where the obstacles to be overcome are too great for private undertakings, and the benefits are to be of a general character. State and National legislation, also, placing reasonable restrictions upon transportation companies, as to freights, fares, etc., we believe, is no infringement of the franchises of such companies.—*Vinton (Iowa) Eagle.*

—While millions upon millions have been expended, and is being expended, and used for the benefit and protection of the Eastern manufacturers, railroad and other immense corporations, something must be done, and something must be expended looking to the protection of the millions of sturdy agriculturists of the Great West. If present railroad and canal facilities cannot meet the demand for the shipment of the increased productions of the West at one-half the present cost of transportation, other and larger means of transit must be devised. It will not do any longer for our Congressmen and Senators to hesitate to bring into subjection the large and wealthy railroad corporations and canal monopolies that are robbing the sturdy farmer of a large portion of his just earnings by the imposition of exorbitant transportation charges. The day of sufferance has well-nigh passed, and the people will not much longer submit to these great abuses. The voice of the entire West cries as the voice of one man, and the cry is for deliverance and protection from these unreasonable corporations. Let Congress heed that voice, ere it burst forth in the indignation that is sure to follow a long-continued wrong.—*Galena (Ill.) Union.*

—The House of Representatives has passed the bill for the payment to the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois of 2 per centum of the sum of money received from the sales of public lands lying within those States. The pretext for this bill is that the General Government once promised to provide a sum of money for these States to use in the construction of National roads. The roads, however, were never made, the money was therefore never paid, and in the meantime the policy of paying for State improvements out of the Government chest has become obsolete. There does not seem to be any special reason for the passage of a bill of this kind, unless it be the fact that the representatives of the Western States hold the "balance of power" in Congress. So far as we know, there is no pretence that this money—about thirteen hundred thousand dollars—is to be used to carry out the original purpose of the grant; while the fact that in Pennsylvania, for example, a National road was made and paid for, furnishes no ground for paying other States for work not done and which will never be done.—*New York Evening Post.*

—By reference to the *Congressional Globe*, of the 19th inst., we notice that Hon. John B. Hawley made a speech on the justice of this claim of the State of Illinois, and gave somewhat in detail a history of the land grants, wherein it was provided that 5 per cent of the revenue received by the Government of the United States from the sale of the public lands therein, after deducting the expense attending the survey and sale, should be reserved for purposes of internal improvement. Three-fifths of the sum so reserved was to be expended by the State within its limits, and two-fifths was to be expended by the United States in the construction of roads or canals leading to the State. In similar grants to other States, they had received and expended the entire amount without any reservation, and had at the same time reserved the right to tax the public lands after they were sold. The surrender of this right by Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois was a surrender of more than five millions of money, because the amount of land to be affected thereby amounted to more than one hundred and twenty million acres. After 1836 the Government changed its policy; abandoned the idea of reservations for building roads and canals, and gave new States the whole of this 5 per cent fund, to be expended within their limits for local improvements, without any restrictions against taxing the public lands for five years after the sale by the United States. Congress having abandoned its road and canal improvement policy, Mr. Hawley contended that the 2 per cent withheld from Illinois was unfair and wrong, and of right should be refunded. The bill under consideration had this object in view, and Mr. Hawley's review of the history of this whole matter was such an exposition of facts as ...d not help impressing Congress with the ...of our claim. The bill passed the House ...votes 87 yeas against 27 nays.—*Bureau County Republican.*

—The ...of the friends of the Niagara Canal evidently ...rush the aid bill through Congress in the hurry of the present short session. By doing so they expect that it will escape without the thorough investigation which it would otherwise receive. But it is not likely that Congress will vote fifteen or twenty millions to a project of which they know nothing save from the exaggerated reports of the friends of the scheme. Not a dollar should be voted for any internal improvement until the Government engineers have inspected the ground and officially reported that the undertaking is a feasible one. If anything is done at this session, let a Commission be appointed to examine and report upon the projects seeking national aid. And let New York Representatives see to it that the Commissioners are also directed to examine the Erie Canal route.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

—Of course the Philadelphia *North American* has no right to set up a standard of Republicanism, and the implied threat has no terrors. Take the postal telegraph, for example. Of course it gives no man a standing in the Republican party to be in favor of that scheme; it is nothing against him if he opposes it. No party resolution, no message to Congress, no vote of a Congress caucus can make it anything but a matter of every man's free choice whether he will favor the acquisition of Santo Domingo or not. And we should be very sorry, as we are sure the *North American* would be, if the protective policy in this country were made to depend exclusively on the fortunes of any political party. Should the theory of the *North American* prevail, no Representative in Congress chosen on the ticket with President Grant would have a moral right to vote against either of the measures already named, or in opposition to any proposition which has found a place in any of the reports of Cabinet officers. They are all under a party lash, and represent not the people who elected them but the will of the Administration. Against this theory we strongly protest. We refuse to commit our political conscience in advance to any man or set of men. This is no boast of independence of dictation. It is simply the spirit in which every man of all parties ought to enter upon his political duties. If we, and if elected representatives of the people are to have no other function than to register the decrees of political conventions, and carry out the recommendations of the heads of departments for the time being, we have a very useless as well as a very expensive representative system.—*Boston Advertiser.*

CREDIT MOBILIER.

[*Extract from a private letter from Washington.*]

Every person named by Ames to M'Comb, with the exception of two or three, had a positive interest in it, and received dividends from Credit Mobilier, though, in most cases, their names did not appear upon the books as shareholders. For some, Ames was Trustee, the wives of some held the stock, and, in other cases, it stood in the names of relatives or friends. In all, there was an effort at concealment of the interest held showing well enough, that when received, it was felt to be a bribe. Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, had thirty shares in his wife's name. When these men heard that a suit was commenced, which might bring out everything, they were a good deal frightened, several of them returning their shares to Ames, others covering up theirs by transfer, all, however, with but one or two exceptions, having first received in dividends, several hundred per cent upon what they paid, or pretended they paid, for the stock. Provided the Committee continues to hold secret session, the investigation will be kept slowly going until about the 1st of March, when a short report will be made, too late to act upon it during the present Congress, in which the Committee will fail to see why a member of Congress had not as good a right to buy the shares of the Credit Mobilier as shares in any other company, or any other person to buy the same shares, and though it was the fact that there was, at the time, legislation pending in relation to the Union Pacific Road, still these persons held stock in another company organized under a State, not an United States charter. Finally that there is no evidence of bribery, and that the stock was bought at the same price that others paid for it.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Siddons, of England, are at the Tremont.

W. H. Clark, Esq., of Canada, is at the Gardner.

Hon. John J. Safely, of Iowa, was at the Tremont yesterday.

P. S. Post, Esq., Vienna, Austria, was at the Sherman yesterday.

W. A. Pennall, Esq., of Normal, Ill., is at Anderson's European Hotel.

Captain L. A. Cook, Boston, Mass., was at the Sherman yesterday.

Lawrence Barrett left the city for the South last evening.

Judge J. Burnett, of Cincinnati, was at the Tremont yesterday.

J. H. Wattles, Secretary Norwich Fire Insurance Company, Norwich, Conn., is at the Tremont.

Dr. J. A. Sewell, Professor of Natural Sciences at the State Normal University, was at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: J. W. Rockwell, Connecticut; George R. Marsh, John E. Atkins, Boston; G. B. Rowles, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; W. W. Conatt, Detroit; Frank M. Powers, Johnstown, Pa.

The following were among the arrivals at the Tremont yesterday: J. H. Wattles, Norwich; J. Burnett, Cincinnati; Robert Gaston, L. A. Auter, New York; W. S. Bender, Nevada; John J. Safely, Iowa; M. H. Williams, Dixon; E. D. Saxe, Salt Lake City.

The following were among the arrivals at the Sherman, yesterday: R. H. Fleming, Cincinnati; S. A. Buckmaster, Alton; T. C. Carson, Pittsburgh; T. B. Shamp, San Francisco; W. Dearing, Portland, Maine; J. F. Broadhead, Cheyenne; A. Warren Kelsey and family, St. Louis; A. A. Kevan, New York; C. P. Havens, Omaha; C. A. Baldwin, Boston.

The following were among the arrivals at the Briggs, yesterday: E. B. Newell, Pittsburgh; Chas. L. Reed, Boston; G. P. Stubbs, Des Moines; W. H. Garret, Denver, Col.; K. Steins, Philadelphia; Geige Cook, Centre, Iowa; A. S. Kerr, Baltimore; J. Musgrave and family, Lawrence, Kansas; G. B. Force, Newton, Mass.; H. M. Burwell, San Francisco.

Professor Tyndall goes home in January.

—William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") resigns his seat in the Nebraska Legislature.

—Lucy Stone will not lecture this winter. Her little boy is only four weeks old.

—George William Curtis is under an engagement to the Harpers for two years longer.

—J. M. Prior, late of the Galesburg (Ill.) *Republican*, has accepted the editorship of the Champaign (Ill.) *Gazette*.

—The Russian Czarowitz, lately reported at the point of death, has a son, Nicholas, born in 1868, who would inherit the Crown. This little Prince is a cousin of the Prince of Wales' children, the eldest of whom was, only a year since, an object of interest under similarly painful circumstances.

—Dr. W. H. Rockwell, Jr., for many years connected with the Insane Asylum at Brattleboro, Vt., and since his father's resignation its Superintendent, has resigned.

Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, is too ill to receive visitors. His complaint is Bright's disease of the kindeys.

—Judge E. K. Foster, of New Haven, Ct., accidentally discharged his revolver underneath his pillow, the other night, but received no hurt.

—The latest rumor about the Covington Post Office is, that Postmaster Jesse R. Grant will shortly appoint Mrs. Farrell as first assistant in the office. Mr. Easton, it is supposed, will retire this week.

—The Rev. Dr. Salter, pastor of the Congregational Church of Burlington, Iowa, is collecting materials with a view of writing a memoir of the late Senator, James W. Grimes.

—General Sherman's staff will wear the newly-adopted army uniform for the first time on making the official call upon the President on New Year's Day.

—John R. S. Bond, the editor of the Sciota *Gazette*, who died a few days ago in Chillicothe, Ohio, was the founder of the Louisville *Courier*, which he sold to William H. Haldeman, still its publisher.

—A Prince, and a son-in-law of Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain, was summoned upon a jury in Rome the other day. He refused, saying he could not be troubled about such trifles. The Judge fined him 1,000 lire.

—Professor Bahr, the well-known editor of Herodotus, has died in Heidelberg, Germany. He was seized with apoplexy while at a banquet given to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Godfrey Hermann, and expired the same night.

—The Sultan of Turkey has confided the instruction of his youngest son, Abdul-Medjid, to Halil Pacha, Grand Master of Artillery. His Imperial Highness, who is not yet 5 years of age, will commence his studies after Bairam, by daily attending the gun-factory at Tophaneh.

—Miss Luna E. Edson, a niece of Governor Converse, of Vermont, and for many years an inmate of his family, died at Woodstock on Tuesday night. When Mr. Converse died, recently, she was telegraphed to at Burlington, and, in coming home, took cold, which caused her death.

—L. W. Hall has been appointed by Governor Geary to settle with the United States the damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania during the late Rebellion.

—William A. Howard is recovering from his painful illness. He is at the St. Nicholas, in New York City. He has not been bleeding at the lungs, as was rumored, but has had a very painful cutaneous disease. He will return home with Mrs. Howard, who is with him now. ...despatches Jan. 1, coming *via* Washington. ...ted President as announcing that he was elected the Northern Pa... well as Land Commissioner of ...een tendered the cific were incorrect. He has ...l Jan. 1 to say latter position, and has ...ointment or not, whether he will accept the ap...—*Detroit Tribune.*

—A statement has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that the late Edwin Forrest was, in his latter days, in the habit of using absinthe as a stimulant. On the authority of a prominent citizen of our city, and a life-long friend of the great actor, we deny it, and pronounce it absolutely false. Our informant also states, from his own personal knowledge, that Mr. Forrest, during his active career before the public, never, at any time drank to excess, and seldom at all did he d...nk.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—In the late disgraceful Senatorial contest in South Carolina, which resulted in the election of a carpet-bagger from Pennsylvania by the name of Patterson, and which, it is alleged, was brought about by the improper use of money, there figures the name of G. Worthington. This adventurer, who has been arrested for bribery, it will be remembered, was once a member of Assembly from San Francisco. He ran against Delos Lake, and, as the joke goes, all who knew Lake voted for Worthington, and all who knew Worthington voted for Lake; all who knew both stayed at home and did not vote at all. As Lake had more acquaintances, the latter was better known than Worthington, the ... elected. Worthington, subsequently, was Minister to one of the South American Republics, and, if he keeps out of State Prison, he will have at least one friend in the United States Senate to secure for him another position.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

FIRE UNDERWRITING.

Something About Its Nature and Origin.

Who Were the First Underwriters, and the "Chances" They Took.

Fire Insurance in England, Germany, and France.

As a science, fire insurance is still in its infancy. The law of average, so unerring in its application to mortality, is almost inscrutable in its action upon the elements. Statistics of experience in this branch of insurance are exceedingly meagre and unsatisfactory. It does not seem probable that the calculations upon which transactions are based will ever approximate certainty so nearly as do those which form the basis of life insurance. This very uncertainty, however, renders the protection extended by fire insurance all the more necessary to the mercantile community. If no such provision against peril was made, commerce would be subjected to the most dangerous and perplexing fluctuations, owing to the destruction of valuable commodities. Insurance is, therefore, the guardian of commercial security, and, anticipating disasters the extent of which can only be roughly approximated, aggregates, in advance, the resources of the entire community for the protection of each member. Thus, losses which would work the ruin of a few, when distributed over a multitude become almost imperceptible.

The practice of insurance differs considerably in different countries. In England most companies transact all branches of the business, life, fire, and marine, while in America only the last two are ever united, and in a majority of instances even those departments are not conducted by the same company. The form of contract in the two countries is essentially the same, but it is likely that applications for fire insurance are scrutinized more closely in England than in this country. German companies insure against loss by theft during a fire, making good all missing articles, while American companies do not include such consequential losses in the hazards insured against. In other particulars the contracts are very nearly alike. In some of the German States, insurance is furnished by the Government, which causes the value of buildings to be assessed, and a tax levied to provide for restoring that which may be destroyed. Instead of being humbly entreated to insure by an affable solicitor, Mein Herr is insured without any consultation of his wishes, and without having any voice in fixing the price to be paid. In case of risks assumed by companies, the law of some of the German States provide that if any person shall procure insurance in excess of the value of property insured, he shall forfeit all claims under the policy.

In France a property-owner cannot obtain an insurance against the direct losses sustained by him. French companies specify in their policies the classes of risks assured by them as follows: Tenants' Risk; that is to say, the effects of the responsibility for which the party insured is liable as a tenant according to Articles 1,733 and 1,734 of the Code Napoleon. Claims of Neighbors; to-wit, the consequences of any action that neighbors may take against the insured on the plea of communicating fire to their property, as provided for by Articles 1,382, 1,383, and 1,384 of the same code. Claims of tenants against the owner, for damage caused to their furniture and goods, in accordance with the cases provided for by Articles 1,386 and 1,721 of same code. The losses insured against being indirect and consequential, a complicity between a tenant and his landlord, or between two neighbors, would be necessary in order to "put up a game" on the companies. The French plan would, therefore, seem, at first sight, the best for companies and the community; but, as the liability of the insured to his landlord or neighbor is fixed by law, which, in this country, is constantly being amended or changed, and as fires are more frequent occurrences among us owing to hastily-constructed buildings, such a system would doubtless give rise to much litigation and endless perplexity. The crime of incendiarism, however, needs some better check than has yet been discovered, and is, to-day, the most vexatious problem with which underwriters have to deal. Many suppose that this evil is of recent origin, while, in fact, it is as old as the introduction of insurance. Over twenty years ago it was estimated "that one fire in seven occurring among the small shopkeepers in London was an incendiary fire." There seems but one sure remedy for this, and that would be a provision in the policies requiring at least one-third of the actual loss to be borne by the assured. This would render it very unprofitable to burn out, and even with honest insurers would be an incentive to greater care and watchfulness. At present there is little or no difficulty in insuring property for its full value, although the theory of course is, that the companies will only insure about three-fourths.

The benefits of fire insurance are so apparent that it is suprising it was not earlier adopted. The Saxon Guilds, about the close of the eleventh century, seem to have been the first to appreciate the need of some such protection. One of these societies had the following regulation: "If a member suffer from fire, water, robbery, or other calamity, the Guild is to lend him money without interest." A rule adopted by another society was: "When any member is about to go abroad, each of his fellow members shall contribute five-pence, and if any member's house is burnt, one penny." Some of the first proposals to organize fire insurance as a distinct institution were stoutly opposed on the ground that such provision against contingent perils would be tempting Providence, and demoralizing to all concerned. In the year 1609, an effort was made in Germany to induce the Lords of Estates to insure the houses of their subjects against fire, for which they were to receive a premium of 1 per cent upon the valuation of the property. It seems to have been taken into account that heavy losses were liable to occur at the very outset, but the movers of the enterprise hoped that a considerable fund would gradually accumulate, more than sufficient to cover the average losses. An important recommendation, which is equally applicable to underwriting in our day, was that only a portion of the houses in each town be included in the Association, as the value of all might constitute too heavy a risk. The superstitious fears of the reigning powers prevented this excellent scheme from being carried into effect.

The next attempt was made in England with better success. On the 16th day of September, 1681, a prospectus was issued by a few private individuals from their "office, on the back side of the Royal Exchange," in London, offering to insure brick houses against fire for *sixpence*, and *timber* houses for *twelve pence* in the *pound*, being at the rate of 2½ per cent for brick, and 5 per cent for timber. About the same time, it was proposed by others that the City of London should undertake the insurance of the property of its citizens, and accordingly, on the 13th day of October in the same year, an act was passed by the Court of Common Council wherein the corporation did "agree and resolve to undertake ye insuring all houses within this city and liberties from fire, and execute ye same with all expedicion." Securities to the value of one hundred thousand pounds were to be settled as a nucleus for the fund, and rates of premium were fixed at *four* per cent for brick houses, and *eight* per cent for modern buildings. The act not being compulsory upon citizens, and the municipal credit at the time being very poor, but few policies were issued, and the project was abandoned in November, 1682, the existing contracts cancelled, and the money paid for premiums refunded. This failure strengthened the private enterprise already referred to, and gave rise to several other mutual insurance societies, a notice from one of which appears in an issue of the London *Gazette* of that day as follows:

No. 2,407, July 6 to July 9, 1685. There having happened a fire on the 24th of the last month, by which several houses of the Friendly Society were burnt, to the value of £965, these are to give notice to all persons of the said society, that they are desired to pay at the office in Faulcon Court, in Fleet street, their several proportions of the said loss, which comes to five shillings and one penny for every hundred pounds insured, before the 12th of August next.

It is quite remarkable that one of the first fire insurance offices known to have been established, is still in existence. It is a mutual company, and was organized in London in the year 1696, under the name of the Amicable Contribution, but the name was afterwards changed to the Hand-in-Hand, by which it is still known. It was composed at first of about 100 individuals, who executed a deed of settlement in 1698. This Company, or association, took no risks except upon buildings, and it is surprising that as early as the year 1718 it had insured nearly 4,000 houses. Its present income, although quite respectable, is surpassed by several rivals. As a monument of a past age, and of that mutual principle upon which insurance is founded, it is to be hoped that this old institution which has so long and successfully withstood the ravages of the fiery element, may continue to extend its protection perpetually. The Sun Fire Office, of London, was founded in 1710, by one Charles Povey, who was also noted as the inventor of a fire extinguisher known as "Povey's Fire Annihilator." Hitherto the companies had confined themselves to the insurance of buildings, but the new office showed a commendable spirit of enterprise by engaging in the business of insuring merchandise and household goods as well as houses, and was the first to extend its operations beyond the city. The Sun is still in existence, and does a business the magnitude of which may be estimated by the amount of insurances granted by it in a recent year, being in excess of $600,000,000. The Union Fire Office commenced business in 1714, the Westminster Fire Office in 1717, the Royal Exchange and London Assurance Corporations in 1721.

About this time and during a long term of years succeeding, insurance seems to have been regarded as a species of lottery, and was applied to almost every possible contingency of life. Among the various kinds of business transacted or proposed to be done by companies were "the prevention and suppressing of thieves, and insuring all persons' goods from the same," "for insuring horses against natural death, accident, or theft." The election of a gentleman to Parliament was made a subject of insurance at from 5 to 50 guineas per cent. It was not until the latter part of the eighteenth century that stringent laws were executed for the suppression of these gambling schemes, and the business of insurance in England placed upon a reliable basis.

Lord North, in 1782, introduced the first tax on the income of Insurance Companies amounting to 7½ per cent of the premium receipts, which has been gradually increased since that time to 15 per cent, which is the present tax on premiums in the United Kingdom.

These were the beginnings of an institution which now extends its benign influence and protection to all parts of the world, and which it has been said, "may justly be deemed one of the noblest creations of human genius."

A sketch of American underwriting is reserved for a future issue.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Theodore Emory and Henry Ivey, survivors of G. W. Gashiere, partners, of New York, on Saturday petitioned for the bankruptcy of Mary A. Higgins and George B. Brand, doing business as Higgins & Brand, claiming as creditors on an account of $12,937.71, for merchandise supplied. The affidavit of E. K. Crandell, representing the petitioners, states that he came here to arrange with the debtors, when they told him they had stock on hand worth $26,466.95, of which they owed $18,240.08; and that their sales were about $75 to $100 per day. Whereupon, they obtained an extension of a note then running, and failed to pay the one that soon after matured.

Judge Drummond, on Saturday, disposed of such questions as are referred by the law to the United States Judges, in the matter of the Scandinavian Bank. The Comptroller having appointed a Receiver, the bank comes into court for authority to sell its fittings and personalty, and to make various economic changes in its personnel and management. His Honor granted the application for permission to sell the fittings and fixtures, and the question of the disposal of stock and other matters was referred to H. W. Bishop, Master in Chancery, to take proof and report.

Those whom it may concern and who are interested in the claims held by the National Loan and Trust Company against the State Insurance Company, will find a complete list thereof published in Sunday's (yesterday's) TRIBUNE; as well as a complete inventory of the stocks, shares, lots, notes, and other securities given to the Lumberman and Germania Insurance Companies to secure the debts of those policy-holders who, on Saturday, commenced suit for sets-off.

The suit brought against the Highway Commissioners of Palatine by Timothy Dean, farmer, for damages claimed to have been sustained by the laying of a road on the north line of plaintiff's farm, namely, of Section 24, in said town, in which the jury found for the defendants "no damages," was yesterday appealed to the Circuit Court.

In the matter of the injunction granted by the Circuit Court, restraining Louis Dampf further interfering with the manufacturing business agreed to be transferred to him by Barrett et al., as fully reported in THE TRIBUNE, Judge Farwell, yesterday, heard a motion to dissolve the injunction and appoint a Receiver, and set the hearing for Thursday. Affidavits to be filed by Tuesday.

Suppressed case No. 41,811, in the Superior Court, was a small action for assumpsit, brought by Mr. Lester Coffeen, the esteemed Deputy of the Court. The notes were made to Major Stevenson, and the only way to obtain service was by suppressing the names.

Nellie Felker prays an injunction perpetually restraining the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company operating their branch line from Ada street easterly through Block 12, Carpenter's Addition, to Morgan street; and a temporary injunction was yesterday issued by the Circuit Court.

A dividend of 12½ per cent in the estate of Philip Healey was declared on Saturday by the meeting of creditors held before Register Hibbard.

The *habeas corpus* trial, for the possession of the body of Emma Thompson, Thomas Moore defendant, is set for Jan. 3.

An order of discharge was entered in the matter of Jacob Engel, a bankrupt, on Satuday.

ATTORNEYS' RECORD.

COMMON LAW.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—(*Booth, J.*)—Old case—William Morman v. Stephen Keogh; rule on plaintiff to file copies of appeal bond and transcript. 2,364—Gilbert v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company; plaintiff has leave to file additional count to narr instanter, and defendant to plead at 10 days' notice. 900—Field et al. v. Frary; conditional judgment against First National Bank for $258.25, and *sci. fa.* G. N. 5,300—People ex rel Emma Thompson v. Thomas Moore; set for Jan. 3. G. N. 1,363—Hamilton v. Scott; 15 days more to file appeal bond and pass upon bill of exceptions. 2,819—Pope v. Fordyce et al.; demurrer overruled, and until Jan. 22 to plead. 649—Rothschild v. Michigan Central R. R. Company; time to file bill of exceptions extended 20 days. Lowitz v. Alemannia Insurance Company; dismissed by stipulation. 857—Fahrenkrug v. Eclectic Life Insurance Company; 40 days to file bill of exceptions. 4,717—Stevens v. Balbach Smelting & Refining Company; files returned.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—(*Gary J., for Porter*). 2,522—Mather v. Hibernia Insurance Company; dismissed by plaintiff.

CHANCERY.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—(*Farwell, J.*) 745—William v. Ellen Curtis; decree of divorce (as of Dec. 27). 5,314—Barrett et al. v. Dampf; motion to dissolve injunction and appoint a Receiver set for Thursday; affidavits in support of motion to be held on Tuesday. 772—Newman v. Schryter dismissed by stipulation.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—(*Gary, J.*) 1,164—Harvey v. Swett; decree appointing a Receiver. 647—Lightfoot v. Beckwith; demurrer to bill sustained. 761—Clark v. Clark; reference to Magruder. 207—Dinning et al. v. Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.; set for March 25.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—(*Blodgett, J.*)—2,014—Jacob Engel; discharge entered and issued. 2,128—Ira Y. Munn et al.; filed petition of John H. Norton to correct record, and name altered from James to John H. Norton; order allowing attorneys' fees and costs; rule in G. Armour & Co., striking out proofs of debt. 2,068—Sage & Aldrich; order for creditors' meetings under Section 26; petitioners allowed $70 for disbursements. 2,171—Mary A. Higgins and Geo. B. Brand; entered rule to show cause, provisional order of seizure, and injunction.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES COURT.—The new suits in this Court on Saturday consisted wholly of bills for set-off against the Germania and Lumberman's Insurance Company, very full particulars of which appeared in Sunday's TRIBUNE.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,326—D. W. v. E. E. Langan; divorce on the ground of adultery in an unknown house of assignation. 5,327—Adix v. Lecler, (Burnt Record, $1.)—Jacob Kelley v. Samuel J. Bowers et al.; petition to establish title to Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and part of Lot 6, Block 23, Section 21, Township 39. 5,328—Asa P. Kelley, George E. Wood, and David Kelley v. Ezra B. Lincoln; assumpsit $500. 5,329—Franklin E. Shandren v. Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company; assumpsit $5,000. 5,330—Ernest Meyer v. Frederick Duensing and Hy. Krieter; assumpsit $500. 5,331—Dean v. Commissioners of Highways of Palatine. 5,331—Nellie Felker v. Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company; injunction.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—41,840—The City v. John Pierce; appeal. 41,841—John Cook v. Kate Davis; assumpsit, $1,200. 41,842—Dean S. Kelly and James McDaniels v. John Price and Jas. C. Grant; assumpsit, $3,000. 41,843—Chas. Reitz et al. v. Alex. Weide et al.; petition for mechanics' lien Lots 17 and 17, Block 26, Wolcott's Addition, for $888. 41,844—Mary Ellen Cook et al. v. William Irvin Wood et al.; bill for partition of land in the town of Palatine. 41,845—Suppressed for service.

Love of Money.

Lord Chancellor Hardwick, when worth $4,000,000, was as saving of half a crown as when worth only only one hundred pounds. The celebrated Duke of Marlborough, in the last stage of life, walked in a dark, cold night to his lodgings at Bath to save sixpence, leaving more than a million and a half pounds sterling to a scapegrace relative who had always been an enemy. Sir James Lowther, whose income was $240,000 a year, old, lame, and infirm, went some way back to a coffee house for a better half penny than had been given him in change. He looked about for an heir. Sir William Smith, of Bedfordshire, a vastly rich Englishman, totally blind, agreed to give an oculist sixty guineas if he restored his vision. The operation was successful, but the old miser pretended it was not exactly perfect, although he ever after could read and write; he got off with thirty. A rich New Yorker, not many years in the grave, who left a reputed fortune of sixteen millions of dollars, was in the habit of buying a single muffin for breakfast, which he carried home from the baker's in a bit of newspaper.

HYDE PARK.

Bills Audited—Improvement Estimates—Greenwood Avenue—Literary.

An adjourned meeting of the Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park was held at their hall on Saturday afternoon. The minutes of the last meeting were not read.

BILLS PAYABLE.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

William Donohue, salary as Calumet ferryman	$61.33
Philip H. Waldron, for dieting prisoners	65.25
Police pay-roll for the month of November	613.00
Charles Creighton, Forty-fourth street and Langley avenue	123.63
Time and pay-roll work on Thirty-ninth street	3.25
Hyde Park Water Commissioners' expenses	835.09
Adam Neeb, work on Cottage Grove avenue	19.00
Time and pay-roll on Dalton Bridge	12.25
Total	$1,732.80

A number of small bills were presented and referred to the Committee.

During the afternoon session of the Board the Treasurer paid off all the laborers on the public works, about $5,000.

IMPROVEMENT ESTIMATES.

The Commissioners appointed on the following special assessment ordinances reported the estimated cost as follows:

To complete Section 36 (Seventy-ninth street) drain	$6,000
To complete Town line (Eighty-seventh street) drain	6,500
To complete the improvement of Washington avenue	5,000
To complete the improvement of Egandale avenue	1,200
To complete the improvement of Stony Island avenue	5,000
To complete the improvement of Hyde Park avenue	3,000
To complete the improvement of Oak street and Drexel avenue	3,500
To complete the improvement of Chicago and Thornton Road	5,500
To complete the improvement of Cottage Grove avenue	3,200
To complete Fifty-first street sewer	30,000
Total	$73,900

The reports were accepted and the above estimates were approved.

GREENWOOD AVENUE.

Petition was made by owners of property on Greenwood avenue to have same graded and covered with stone 24 feet wide, 12 inches deep, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first street.

PAID AND UNPAID.

The Collector's report, submitted in accordance with resolution of last meeting, showed the several amounts of taxes collected for 1871 on the several special accounts, from which it appears that there is still unpaid on special assessments about $100,000 and $35,000 on general town funds.

The Finance Committee, the Treasurer, and the Village Clerk arranged to meet in special session on Tuesday afternoon to balance up accounts for 1871.

President Cady announced that he will hold his last matinee at the Village Hall on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, for the benefit of all those yet doing business without a license.

Delinquents will find Thursday to be their judgment day.

Adjourned to Saturday, Jan. 4.

HYDE PARK LITERARY SOCIETY.

The regular meeting for the election of officers takes place this evening. Oration by B. A. Ulrich. Debate: "Do the signs of the times indicate a coming monarchy in this country?" Affirmative: Jos. C. Young, S. L. Underwood. Negative: J. J. Herrick, George Willard. Ladies' Department: Miss F. B. Morton.

THE $2,000,000 LAWSUIT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A gigantic lawsuit having been commenced by the pretended heirs of one John Bostwick, threatening to unsettle the title to millions of property in the hands of hundreds of owners in possession, it seems clear that the interests not only of the defendants, but of the public at large, demand that the amplest security should be given by the plaintiffs in the action, and that the Court should require such security, before any other proceedings are taken. Unless this is done, the injury to real estate in this city and county will be incalculable. Who can tell anything about their titles? The property covered by this extraordinary claim has changed hands again and again, and on each transfer the title has been carefully examined—and "passed." A very large number of lawyers, including many of the profoundest members of the profession, have given to these innocent purchasers the strongest opinions in regard to the integrity of their titles. The public records and the abstracts have shown no flaw in the chain of conveyance. Everything relating to the matter of title has been as complete and satisfactory as to any other property in this county. The defendants, therefore, have rights which the Court is bound to respect. And the public have rights which are equally imperative. If these defendants are to have the property they in good faith have paid for tied up perhaps for years, so that they can neither sell, nor improve, nor borrow, many of them may be forced into bankruptcy before the final decision of the case shall have been rendered.

Could a grosser injustice be inflicted, or greater blow given to our real estate titles? There is not a title to a single piece of property in this city that might not be attacked and a plausible case made out by an ingenious lawyer, who prudently waits until records are burned and all witnesses dead or scattered, save only those who are interested, to sustain any trumped-up charges or allegations that may be made.

By allowing such wholesale claims to me made, and thus endangering the rights of others, without full security for the costs of sustaining such action and defraying the damages of the defendants, is to offer a premium on rascality. It is to present to the swarm of shysters who infest the community an opportunity to blackmail upon our most respectable and honest citizens, *without* incurring the slightest risk themselves. Surely no Court should sanction such a one-handed and black-legged game! Men who *must* sell their property are obliged to submit to any extortion which sharpers may exact. How few can afford to await the slow progress of a suit in chancery, while their notes and mortgages are running against them at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The Court, therefore, in cases of this kind, should extend its protecting arms around the multitude of innocent purchasers and owners in possession, and secure them, so far as it can, against the possibility of fraud and rapacity on the part of those who have everything to gain and nothing to lose. No one need fear the result of this litigation, except as they may be embarrassed by having their property "in chancery." Law, equity, justice, and public policy are sure to throw the plaintiffs "out of court" in the end. The most serious damage that can result from this sensational story, of a man who died with something on his mind which he could not, or would not, or did not, divulge, and of all the other mysteries upon which this Bostwick suit is founded, is that it may tend to shake the faith of capialists in the validity of our titles generally, and thus interrupt the flow of our prosperity.

But of one thing I am sure, if this suit is taken hold of by the defendants, as it ought to be, it will die in its infancy, and prove itself to be a mere "sound and fury signifying nothing." It will thus serve rather to strengthen our titles than to impair them.

J. ESAIAS WARREN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29, 1872.

Get Clear of Your Cold.

Don't wait for a cold to go away of itself, for your throat and lungs may become so irritated and inflamed from the accompanying cough, that bronchitis or consumption may set in before you are conscious of danger. Rather get clear of your cold at once by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for loosening a cough and promoting expectoration, as well as for healing and strengthening the surfaces of the throat and lungs. Sold everywhere.

The Knabe Piano.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and such a thing is the Knabe Piano, which lasts a lifetime, with all its fine qualities unimpaired. Examine varieties at J. Bauer & Co.'s, Nos. 390 to 396 Wabash avenue.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Drouth and Cold Weather—A Pony Railroad.

ANNA, Union Co., Ill., Dec. 22, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Southern Illinois is suffering from a drouth. Farmers now have to haul water long distances. The ground, at seeding-time, was so parched that the wheat lies dormant, and that which sprouted made but little growth. This part of the State is now enveloped in a sheet of ice. No unshod or smooth-shod horse can keep his feet, even to visit the smithy. The thermometer this morning showed 6 degrees below zero. What effect this icy shroud will have on wheat, strawberries, and peach-buds, is only known to Him who "makes the apples round."

A number of these southern counties, some six years ago, voted bonds to a large amount to aid in the construction of a first-class railroad from St. Louis to Cairo. The project slept, until, a year or two ago, it was discovered that a narrow-gauge, wooden-culvert, short-curve, and steep-grade road could be cheaply built. As the counties behold this squatty, epizootic little pony trotted up to their doors, in place of the full-sized, firm-looking animal they bargained for, they fancy the beast does not fill the bill, and want the jockey to keep his pony, and they retain their bonds. Nothing less than 4 feet 8 inches was the accepted idea of a railroad at the time these bonds were voted. If the gauge can be reduced to 3 feet and the bonds demanded, why not to 18 inches, and so on *ad infinitum*?

EGYPT.

OBITUARY.

Barnum's Gorilla—A Touching Tribute to His Memory—From One Who Knew Him well.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

It is seldom that we are called upon to note a more painful fact than that which we now record, and which is nothing more nor less than the rumored death of Barnum's gorilla, who is supposed to have perished in the flames of the Museum recently consumed. The news of his untimely and frightful end will cause a feeling of heartfelt agony to thrill the bosoms of his many friends throughout the country, who witnessed his playful antics in his cage wherever Barnum went on his last summer's tour, or enjoyed his society at a beer-saloon when the labors of the day and evening's exhibitions were ended.

The deceased gorilla was a young man of exemplary habits, and by his versatile industry supported an aged father and mother in Jersey City, who can hardly bear their present loss. His original name was Briggs, and he was of Yankee, not Celtic, origin, as has been erroneously stated. Mr. Barnum became acquainted with young Briggs many years ago, and keen observer of human nature that he is, he soon saw that the boy possessed talents which would if rightly applied bring him into public notice. Mr. Barnum first employed Briggs as a mermaid, but his nervous sanguineous temperament unfitted him for wearing a wig and a cod-fish skin, and he was shortly ofter promoted to the position of wild man. In this he achieved no success, and it was not until Barnum put his great travelling show on the road in 1870, and gave Briggs the position of gorilla, that he developed those eccentricities that have made him famous. For two years no better specimen of the gorilla tribe has been seen on this continent. Though natural and convivial in his tastes, he has sat in his cage an object of wonder and admiration to thousands, and submitted to being stirred up with a long pole for the benefit of country clergymen, who stood by explaining to their youthful Sabbath-school scholars how fearfully and wonderfully we are made. No murmur of discontent ever escaped his lips, except at Terre Haute, Ind., last July, when he was heard to remark that he'd "be d—d if he could stand it much longer wearing a hair overcoat in not weather on a salary of $10 a week." His salary was at once elevated to $12.50 a week, and he was allowed ice in his den thereafter, and no better-behaved specimen of his tribe was ever placed on exhibition.

Mr. Barnum, we are informed, with characteristic energy has telegraphed to Africa for other specimens of rare wild beasts, to supply the places of those destroyed by the late conflagration. He may procure elephants, lions, tigers, and cockatoos, but he can never fill the place of Gorilla Briggs. Not even Dr. Livingstone, with all of his experience in African jungles, can capture so fine a specimen, one who could caper so nimbly around his seven by nine cage, and dance to the lascivious ticklings of his keeper's club with such patience. Gorilla, adieu! and may the hairy four-legged Phœnix who arises from your ashes possess your noble qualities of mind and heart, and give entire satisfaction to a deluded public for the usual price of half a dollar.

No Dancing Allowed.

The Governor of the French colony of Pondicherry, in India, has forbidden the inhabitants to dance, basing his prohibition merely on patriotic grounds. He maintains that no Frenchman should dance so long as the hated Prussians occupy any portion of the "sacred soil" of France, and any cheerful person who is discovered indulging in graceful movements to the sound of music incurs his Excellency's serious displeasure. This is patriotism run wild, but it is thoroughly French. The poor votaries of Terpsichore will have to indulge in their favorite amusement by stealth, or forego it altogether. The Governor's displeasure is of far too great moment to provoke. The Governor himself sets an example of wholesome austerity, and his "evenings at home" are described as "Lenten entertainments," in which, besides dancing, music, save of a semi-religious character, is strictly tabooed. When the Germans have evacuated France, what an outburst of pent up dance will agitate Pondicherry! We wonder his Excellency has not forbidden the eating of cabbage, seeing that the Germans make their national dish, "kraut," from it.

Farmers' Convention on the Railroad Question.

At a large meeting of the farmers and others interested in obtaining a reduction of freight and passenger rates of toll on the several railroads of this State, held in the Court House at Pontiac, Ill., on Monday, Dec. 23, 1872, strong resolutions were passed expressive of their views on the matter of railroad extortion. Speeches were made and resolutions were passed asserting the necessity of railroads obeying the will of the people, and calling upon our Legislators and Senators to appropriate funds so that railroads can be prosecuted until they make just and reasonable charges.

The meeting resolved to have a delegate convention held at Pontiac on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1873. The Supervisor of each town in the county is requested to call a meeting to be held on Saturday, the 4th day of January, to see that three delegates be sent to represent his town at said convention on the 6th of January.

J. H. STITT, President.

M. A. PRATT, Secretary.

PONTIAC, Ill., Dec. 23, 1872.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The weather has been very cold and stormy this week, and farm dairies have not come forward very freely. The quality, too, is falling off, much of it being—to use a phrase of the dairy—"not cooked down and insufficiently cured." About 170 boxes were delivered, and were sold at prices ranging from 8c to 11c, according to quality, no strictly fine being in market.

The offerings in factories this week were less than usual, but prices were well maintained, 14½c having been paid for "fancy factories," a price which some dealers consider unwarranted in the present condition of the market. We give quotations of a few transactions, as follows: Little Falls Central, 14c; Florida, 14c; Countryman, 14c; Old Fairfield, 14¼c.

The delivery in butter falls off this week considerably, owing, doubtless, to stormy weather and the occurrence of the holidays. The prices paid ranged from 25c to 29c, and, in a few instances, 30c. We heard of nothing going above the last figure. Dealers complain that the butter shows winter-make, and lacks color and flavor.

A number of factories have closed out their stocks for the season, either selling or shipping to New York to be held, for the present, on their own account. The stock of cheese in New York City is reported to be quite moderate in quantity, and the home demand is said to be good. The stock of cheese back in the country, in Herkimer and the adjoining section, is comparatively small, and well-informed produce merchants think that there is prospect of good prices for the winter trade. The weather is rough, but stock, so far as we can learn, is doing well.

—Stokes' second trial is one of the jolliest events of the season. The other day an undertaker was called as a juror, whereupon all three of the counsel jumped to their feet and objected that the gentleman had a pecuniary interest in the conviction of the prisoner. At this sally the spectators laughed, counsel laughed, the jurors laughed, Stokes laughed, everybody laughed.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

LaFayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.—Special convocation this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work, at the hall, 621 West Lake-st. By order of the H. P.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Attention!

Members of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 1, of the city of Chicago, are hereby requested to meet at Father Mathew's Temperance Hall, on West Harrison-st., Monday, Dec. 30, 1872, at 8 p. m. sharp, as business of importance is to be transacted. By order of

E. OWENS, President.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Udolpho Wolfe's

CELEBRATED

Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.

A MEDICAL DIET DRINK,

Of Eminently Salutary Qualities,

MANUFACTURED AT

SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice. It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts; is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons are peculiarly liable, the

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

Will be found absolutely infallible, while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottles and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

For sale by
FULLER & FULLER,
LORD SMITH & CO.,
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID.

GENERAL NOTICES.

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American-European Express

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

IN BOND from the different ports of EUROPE to the UNITED STATES and CANADAS. Goods forwarded without delay in New York from Transhipment or Custom's Examination. NO CHARGE FOR FORWARDING AT NEW YORK. The attention of Importers is requested to the new arrangements for immediate dispatch of Merchandise on THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

For further particulars apply to

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WHITE STAR LINE OF STEAMERS	Liverpool
THE NATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO.	Liverpool
THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS	Glasgow
STAVELEY & Co. 1 The Temple	Liverpool
THOMAS MEADOWS & Co., 35 Milk-st.	London
SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co., 83 Gracechurch-st.	London
W. R. SUTTON & Co., 35 Aldersgate-st.	London
WILLIAM TAYLOR, 4 Renfield-st.	Glasgow
SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co.	Plymouth and Southampton.
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., 33 Rue Quatre Septembre	Paris
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., 87 Place du Commerce	Havre
JAMES R. McDONALD & Co.	Hamburg
UHLMAN & Co.	Hamburg, Bremen, and Leipzig

Who issue through Bills of Lading and give full particulars.

Goods consigned to "Care of AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., New York," forwarded and delivered in any part of Europe FREE OF COMMISSIONS in New York.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company, at their office, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1873, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., for the election of eleven Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

CHARLES HENROTIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE

Chicago West Division Railway Com'y,

Chicago, Dec. 29, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, etc., will be held at the office of the Company, 56 and 58 South Halsted-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m.

WM. H. OVINGTON, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS!

THE UNRIVALLED

Decker Brothers'

Grand Square and Upright Pianofortes.

Also, other first-class Pianos, of all styles and prices. Will sell for very lowest price for cash. Also, on instalments.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 435 Wabash-av.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,

231 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. These Organs are acknowledged to be unrivalled in excellence. See ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR. Organs to rent.

WATCHES.

MARION

U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & Co.)

WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS,

GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

MAGAZINE.

500,000 SUBSCRIBERS

WANTED FOR

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

"The Best Magazine in the World."

The NOVEMBER and DECEMBER numbers, containing the beginning of

"Arthur Bonnicastle,"

DR. HOLLAND'S GREAT AMERICAN SERIAL,

Sent free to all subscribers for 1873.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
654 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

South Branch

OF THE

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

974 Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.

Interest paid on Savings Deposits.
Commercial Accounts Received.
Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

HOLIDAY CHROMO.

Splendid Holiday Chromo,

MOTHER IS OUT,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 115 West Washington-st. 13 Twenty-second-st.

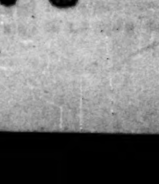
FOR SALE.

100 cases Champagne, Carte Blanche, L. Roederer.
70 cases Champagne, Carte Noir, L. Roederer.
65 cases Champagne, Gladiateur, L. Roederer.
50 cases Champagne, Green Seal.
50 cases Champagne, Sparkling Moselle.

Just arrived and for sale by

JNO. CLARKE & CO., 21 and 23 River-st.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

6 THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1872.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.

During the past week there has been some slight progress toward an easier money market. The demands of the packers have fallen off some, as might reasonably have been expected from the intervention of the holiday season. But up to a week ago they were larger for a month than they had ever been in this city before. It is apparent that the packing of pork and beef exercises a more important influence on local business and finances from year to year, and the large increase in the receipts of hogs, cattle, and sheep this fall over any previous one, shows that no branch of the business of the city is increasing so rapidly. Comparing the receipts of the last three months of 1872 with the same period of 1871, we find an increase of 50 per cent in the receipts of hogs, 50 per cent in the receipts of sheep, and 12 per cent in the receipts of cattle. The heaviest demand upon our local banks to pay for these, however, is probably over. There will, of course, be a great deal of packing and shipping in January and February, but the shipments from here eastward are now making a large amount of exchange, which represents the capital first paid out, and which is available for further payments.

The remittances from here to New York are unusually heavy at present, and help to keep up the price of exchange, which was sold between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 discount to par.

The clearings of the Chicago banks, for the week ending Dec. 28, were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,117,350.61	$283,914.32
Tuesday	2,543,676.44	226,422.00
Wednesday—Holiday		
Thursday	2,938,556.37	375,341.85
Friday	2,451,284.90	287,413.28
Saturday	2,784,675.43	255,118.69
Total	$13,830,540.05	1,383,210.84
Corresponding week last year	$12,182,927.74	1,283,771.14

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson, 54 Washington street:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	155	160
Third National Bank	...	140
Fifth National Bank	130	...
Commercial National Bank	140	...
Merchants' National Bank	170	...
German National Bank	125	...
Northwestern National Bank	200	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	110	114
City National Bank	145	...
National Bank of Illinois	110	111
National Bank of Commerce	100	101
Chicago City Railway	155	165
North Division Railway	100	105
Pullman Palace Car	109	111
Babcock Extinguisher	...	85
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Cook County 7s	...	99½ & int.
Chicago City 7s	...	99½ & int.
Chamber of Commerce	...	100
Traders'	...	100

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s of '62, ex. int.	112⅛	112⅜
5-20s of '64, ex. int.	112⅛	112⅜
5-20s of '65, ex. int.	112⅛	112⅜
5-20s of '65, January and July	115⅞	116⅛
5-20s of '67, January and July	117	117⅛
5-20s of '68, January and July	116⅛	116⅞
10-40s	109⅛	109⅝
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int.	111⅛	112
U. S. Currency 6s, ex. int.	113	113½
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	...	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	...	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	...	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s 93@95		
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109½-110¾	
Gold Exchange	...	112⅞
Gold and Gold Coupons	111⅞	112
Land Warrants	...	...
160's Not War 1812	177	187
120's Not War 1812	134	143
Agricultural College Land Scrip	...	180

CONDITION OF INDIANA STATE FINANCES.

The following shows the condition of the State's finances as taken from the report of the Treasurer of State, which has just been printed:

Amount of 5 per cent stocks outstanding	$32,869.99
Amount of 2½ per cent stocks outstanding	5,020.13
Amount of war loan bonds outstanding	139,000.00
Amount of school fund bonds (non-negotiable)	3,729,016.15
Total debt of the State	$3,905,906.27

There is in the hands of the Agent of State $32,480.40, for the redemption of the 5 per cent stocks, 2½ per cent stocks, and war loan bonds.

The Agent of State has redeemed, since last report, of war loan bonds	$15,000.00
Five per cent stocks	15,560.00
	$30,560.00
Amount paid from Treasurer's office, on warrants for redemption of Vincennes University bonds	63,585.00
Total amount of State debt paid off in '72	$94,085.00

Leaving yet due by the State, including School Fund bonds, as shown in State debt statement, $3,905,906.27.

The State pays no interest upon her bonded debt, except to the School fund. All other bonds being due, the State gave notice over a year since that she was prepared to pay them upon presentation, or that no interest would be paid upon them after that date.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Gold sold at 112, 111⅞, 112⅛, and closed at 112@112⅛. Loans were at 4 per cent to 1-16 for carrying. The daily clearings were $49,000,000. The export of specie for the week amounted to $1,320,324.

Governments were strong and steady.

State bonds ruled quiet.

The money market was very stringent. Call loans advanced to 5-16 *per diem*. Most of the business during the day was at 3-16, and closing loans at 1-16 per cent. The bank statement shows a heavy loss in legal-tenders, but a large gain in specie. The banks made a net gain of $1,172,575 in the legal reserve, and the excess over the legal limit is $1,896,750.

Stocks were strong at the opening, but did not hold through the first call. The leading features were Pacific Mail, Erie, and New York Central. A fair business was also done in Western Union, Rock Island, and Lake Shore. The general market closed at a decline of ⅛ to ⅜ per cent.

Sterling, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117⅜	Coupons, '67	117¼
5-20s of '62	112⅜	Coupons, '68	117
Coupons, '64	112⅜	10-40s	109⅜
Coupons, '65	112⅞	New 5s	112
Coupons, '65 (new)	116⅜	Currency 6s	113¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	78¼	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	79	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	77¾
W. U. Tel	80⅞	Wabash	74⅜
Quicksilver	46⅞	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	92	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	85¼	Terre Haute	14
American Express	67⅛	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	79⅛	Chicago & Alton	112
Pacific Mail	74⅞	C. & A. pfd	115
New York Central	98⅜	O. & M.	43⅜
Erie	62¼	C., C. & C.	92⅞
Erie pfd	76⅛	C., B. & Q.	136
Harlem	114⅛	Lake Shore	95⅜
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	36⅝
Michigan Central	116	Illinois Central	122⅛
Pittsburgh	88⅜	Union Pacific stocks	37⅛
Northwestern	80⅞	U. P. bonds	90⅞
Northwestern pfd	88	Central Pacific bonds	102⅛
Rock Island	111⅛	Del., Lack. & W.	92
N. J. Central	102⅜	B., H. & Erie	9
St. Paul	53⅝		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,440	4,224	3,940	3,876
Wheat, bu	23,650	14,865	7,302	710
Corn, bu	44,890	142,010	5,778	402
Oats, bu	10,550	22,396	6,702	2,400
Rye, bu	1,140	1,822	....	....
Barley, bu	14,560	6,290	6,030	1,559
Grass Seed, lbs	6,745	30,030	14,640	23,000
Flax Seed, lbs	8,620	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	28,960	25,370	4,971	....
Cured Meats, lbs	199,800	293,020	1412,282	1702,071
Beef, brls	....	65	10	....
Pork, brls	169	957	365	188
Lard, lbs	120,650	228,340	587,940	518,610
Tallow, lbs	20,770	23,470	56,960	....
Butter, lbs	50,357	29,102	10,450	8,440
Dressed Hogs, No	1,592	2,148	532	1,479
Live Hogs, No	12,624	6,222	3,267	832
Cattle, No	1,083	1,246	1,378	1,433
Sheep, No	337	191	1,336	495
Hides, lbs	119,124	273,654	103,694	151,484
Highwines, brls	451	274	301	216
Wool, lbs	26,760	21,618	52,260	20,780
Potatoes, bu	30	2,500	....	....
Lumber, m ft	135	268	802	225
Shingles, m	160	....	184	90
Lath, m	....	31	14	3
Salt, brls	1,020	....	821	1,268

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 1,961 bu wheat; 4,474 bu corn; 813 bu rye; 355 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 10,786 bu wheat; 14,321 bu corn; 8,341 bu oats; 4,338 bu rye; 17,066 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 68 cars wheat; 176 cars corn; 16½ cars oats; 15 cars rye; 54½ cars barley. Total, 330 cars, or 131,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Dec. 28, 1872.	Dec. 21, 1872.	Dec. 30, 1871.
Flour, brls	29,403	48,909	19,684
Wheat, bu	160,880	203,800	78,108
Corn, bu	269,510	336,000	627,285
Oats, bu	145,160	247,980	132,337
Rye, bu	16,770	30,115	11,141
Barley, bu	82,290	93,395	41,343
Dressed hogs, No	8,986	7,962	11,148
Live hogs, No	72,748	150,470	86,750
Cattle, No	5,281	6,839	5,768
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	23,880	45,132	16,052
Wheat, bu	43,848	107,976	3,155
Corn, bu	18,499	21,343	37,035
Oats, bu	72,572	147,127	33,910
Rye, bu	2,253	6,684	2,118
Barley, bu	37,979	74,912	24,453
Dressed hogs, No	6,174	8,431	7,457
Live hogs, No	20,206	23,004	9,394
Cattle, No	3,756	5,828	5,162

The formation of protective freight unions among the merchants of different Western cities, for the purpose of obtaining lower rates of freight on goods from the East than can be secured by individual shippers, has led to a reaction on behalf of the principal railroad lines, which has taken shape in the following agreement entered into between the agents of the various companies:

It is agreed that the trunk lines and their several fast freight, despatch, transportation, and colored lines will not hereafter make any contracts westward, in any form whatever, with forwarders or receivers, at less than the joint tariffs, unless by agreement of the general freight agents of the trunk lines; nor guarantee the continuance of such rates more than one week from the time rates are given, unless they are agreed upon to continue for a fixed period; nor guarantee time under any circumstances.

It is also agreed by the several connections of the trunk lines, that they will not, under any circumstances, nor in any form, abate directly or indirectly, their respective proportions of the through westward rates fixed by the trunk lines; nor pay salaries, expenses, or commissions, in whole or part, to agents or clerks of freight associations or other shippers; nor give passes to forwarders or receivers of freight; but will leave through rates, classifications and conditions westward solely in the hands of the trunk line officers, without any forms of concession, interference, or complications whatever on their respective lines.

The purpose of this agreement is declared to be the maintenance of absolute uniform rates and classifications by all lines, routes, and transportation companies; and we pledge ourselves to discontinue every form of direct, indirect, or remote detail which, in the exercise of the strictest good faith, can be construed as an unfair inducement to secure trade against honorable competition.

Signed on behalf of the Penn. Railroad; N. Y. C. & H. Railroad; Erie Railway; T. W. & W. Railway; C. C. C. & I. Railway; Vandalia Route; I. B. & W. Railway; T. P. & W. Railroad; Penn. Co., operating P., Ft. W. & C., and P., C. & St. L. Railroad; A. & Gt. W. Railway. The agreement was also signed by the agents of nearly all the leading Western railroad companies.

In reference to this, the New York *Daily Bulletin* says:

So far as this action is calculated to maintain uniformity of rates and prevent favoritism or discrimination, there can be no valid objection to it. The freight agents have as much right to unite to protect their mutual interests as the merchants have to form protective freight unions. But so far as this action is intended to concentrate and strengthen a railroad freight monopoly, and is countenanced in that object by the great railroad companies, so far it is calculated to produce most unfavorable results. In this view it involves a virtual throwing down of the gauntlet to the business classes in the entire country, and is a distinct warning that henceforth it is useless to make complaints to or demand redress from the railroad companies.

GRAIN WAREHOUSE BALANCES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27, 1872.

J. W. Preston, President Board of Trade:

Your warehouse examining Committee beg leave to report that they were invited by Messrs. J. & E. Buckingham to visit the Illinois Central Elevators A and B, and examine the grain in store, as well as their books and accounts in regard to the same. We have done so, and find that Elevator "A" (which has been re-built since the fire) has just been completed, and that the firm commenced storing grain in it on the 13th of the present month. On the evening of the 24th inst., there was in store in that house, 223,796 bushels of corn, and receipts outstanding for that amount. Elevator "B" now contains about one million bushels of grain and it is impracticable to re-weigh it at present, and we therefore have to rely upon a careful estimate made by an expert, of the amount of grain actually in the bins at this time.

Upon examining the books of the firm, we find that they had outstanding receipts for grain against the "B" house on the 24th inst., as follows:

	Bu.		Bu.
No. 1 spring	1,092	No. 2 rye	29,431
No. 2 do	135,201	Rejected do	220
No. 3 do	80,021		
Rejected do	6,730	Total rye	29,651
No grade do	743		
Hard do	1,622	No. 1 oats	705
No. 3 red winter	1,496	No. 2 do	323,702
Rejected do	223	Rejected do	20,104
		No grade do	616
Total wheat	228,188		
		Total oats	345,127
Yellow corn	1,877		
No. 1 do	1,580	No. 2 barley	24,033
No. 2 do	325,113	Rejected do	4,250
Rejected	6,961	No. 3 do	6,774
Total corn	333,654	Total barley	35,057

Total grain receipts, 971,677 bu.

We find that the estimate above referred to gives assurance that Messrs. Buckingham have a sufficient amount of all the grades of grain on hand to redeem their outstanding receipts. The firm will cancel all receipts on which grain has been delivered, by cutting and perforating the signatures, and notifying the State Registrar of the same; thus effectually preventing any re-issue of the receipts.

We take pleasure in saying that the Messrs. Buckingham cheerfully afforded all the assistance needed, to give the Committee an opportunity to investigate their warehouse business, and we are satisfied that they are conducting that business in a straightforward and careful manner.

J. STILES,
W. N. BRAINARD,
J. R. BENSLEY, } Committee.

The leading produce markets were generally firm to-day, and grain tended to greater activity, with higher prices, though receipts promise to increase with the advance of the New Year, and there is but little prospect of material relief in shipments. The speculative spirit is evidently gathering in strength, and unless it should play out unexpectedly, the result can scarcely be other than a further advance in the prices of breadstuffs. In the market for groceries there were few changes, and none worthy of note. No improvement was visible in the demand, either from local or interior buyers, and prices were comparatively steady as previously quoted. Dry goods were moving on a limited scale at about former rates. No considerable activity is looked for in this branch of trade until after the holidays, when dealers anticipate a good demand, and an advance in certain lines of goods. The butter trade was fairly active, with prices firm and unchanged. Shippers were buying liberally of low grades, while the offerings of choice packed and roll butter were chiefly taken on local account. Grain bags were again quoted firm, though there was only a limited movement. Burlaps and gunnies met with a fair inquiry at uniform prices. The cheese trade remains inactive and easy. Stocks are generally moderate, but are fully equal to present requirements. Coal continues firm at former quotations. Hay was selling to a fair extent at the prices current earlier in the week. Hides and leather continue firm. No new features were noted in the oil market. Trading was by no means active, the demand being mainly for carbon, lard, whale, and turpentine. Paints and colors remain dull. Tobacco was firm. Alcohol was firm, in sympathy with highwines. Lumber was quiet and steady. Brick, lime, cement, &c., were dull and nominal. Iron and steel, metals and tinners' stock, were quiet and unchanged. Sash, doors, and blinds were in moderate demand at previous prices. The wool market was quiet and steady. Broom-corn was unchanged; choice green hurl is very scarce; excepting a moderate inquiry for the better grades the market is very dull. Hops are very firm at 20@40c for common to prime, and 45c for very choice; the New York market is also reported firm, and the supply of domestic hops comparatively light. Seeds are quiet and unchanged. Potatoes are in fair demand at 70@75c on track, and 80@90c for small lots from store. Poultry was in fair demand and firm, the supply of choice being light. Game was in good request at previous prices; prairie chickens quotable at $4.00@4.25. Eggs are firm at 28@30c. Green fruits were in moderate demand from the local trade. Groceries were unchanged.

Highwines were quiet and firm at the quotation of yesterday, though our receipts were larger than usual, and New York was quiet. It is stated that the demand here has been in excess of the supply for several days past. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 90c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in fair shipping demand at yesterday's prices, but rather quiet, as holders generally asked an advance, which shippers were reluctant to pay. The market closed firm at $4.35@4.37½ per 100 lbs for good smooth lots. Sales were reported of 100 head at $4.40; 268 at $4.37½; 260 at $4.35; and 13 at $4.30. Total, 641 head.

Provisions were rather more active, and steady at former prices, though our quotations on cash pork are a shade lower than yesterday. It is very difficult to obtain correct quotations when there is nothing doing. The steadiness that has reigned in the live hog market for several days past is inducing more confidence among buyers, especially as the indications are that shipping facilities will be more ample (or less restrained) before long. They are bidding former prices with more freedom than heretofore, but are not willing to advance their views. It is stated that several sales have been made recently which were not reported—some of them large ones. The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old, $11.25@11.50; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.50; do seller January, $11.45@11.50; do seller February, $11.60@11.65; do seller March, $11.80@11.85; do seller April, $11.95@12.00; prime mess, $10.50; extra prime, $8.75. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.00; do seller February, $7.12½; do seller March, $7.30@7.35. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@8⅛c, and green hams at 7½c for 15-lb averages, and 7@7⅛c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3⅛@3¼c; do rough sides, 4⅝@4⅜c; do short ribs, 5@5⅛c; do short clear, 5⅜@5½c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅞c for shoulders; 5⅜c for short ribs, and 5⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 3⅞c. English meats for delivery in December and January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 5⅞c for short ribs or long clear; 6c for short clear; 8¼@8⅜c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 4⅝c for shoulders, 7⅛c for clear ribs, 7⅜c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.50@28.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 100 brls (old) mess pork at $11.30; 200 brls do (new), part seller January, at $11.50; 500 brls do, seller April, at $12.00; 1,600 tcs lard, part seller January, at 7c; 100 tcs do, seller February, at 7⅛c; 20,000 lbs shoulders (16 lbs) at 3⅜c; 100,000 lbs green do at 3¼c; 300 boxes shoulders at 3⅜c; 300 boxes do at $3.70; 100,000 lbs shoulders, seller March, at 3⅜c; 200 boxes short ribs at 5⅜c; 250 boxes long clear, seller last half of February at 5⅝c; 250 boxes short clear at $6.06¼; 200 boxes do at 6c; 250 boxes long and short clear, seller February, at 5⅞c; 20,000 lbs green hams (14 lbs) at 8c; 40,000 lbs do (15 lbs) at 7½c; 16,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 7⅛c; 15,000 pcs do (without cost of delivery) at 7c; 20,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6c; 250 tcs sweet pickled hams (15½ lbs) at 8⅛c; 50 brls yellow grease at 5⅛c; 10 brls country tallow at 7½c; 1,000 lbs do at 7c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions in this city during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Beef, brls	140	524
Pork, brls	441	1,105
Meats, lbs	1,333,640	7,555,162
Lard, lbs	457,690	2,958,200

The following are the statistics of hog packing to date, at the principal points, as compared with the same time last season:

	1872.	1871.
Chicago	623,783	693,676
Cincinnati	360,000	542,735
St. Louis	350,000	275,000
Louisville	250,000	309,000
Milwaukee	119,732	137,040
Indianapolis	95,000	96,000
Peoria	30,000	72,000

To same date in 1870 Chicago returned 419,414 head.

Henry Milward & Co. write as follows:

The intervention of the Christmas week has produced its usual results in the curtailment of the receipts of live hogs as compared with the previous weeks. But, although the discrepancy has been considerable, it has not been at all so marked as was the case last year, when many authorities averred that the season was about closing and that the bulk of the crop had been marketed. This erroneous impression was, however, speedily removed, and during the ensuing months of January and February the heavy receipts came ceaselessly and continuously. This role will probably be re-enacted this year but in an extremer degree. From all quarters come the reports that the country is still teeming with hogs, and that the farmers have only delayed marketing them until after the Christmas holidays, in hopes of better prices ruling then. Even the drovers acknowledge such to be the case, and some even go so far as to express the belief that prices will recede to $3.00 gross, in consequence of the inordinate supplies yet to come forward. Be that as it may, the price would be quite high enough to allow the packers any due security for their investments. From the statement made up by Mr. Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, issued last week, and which seems to be most thorough and complete in all its details, it would appear that the estimated increase in numbers over last year is 887,729, or about 18.56 per cent, exclusive of the increase in weight, which is universally conceded to be considerable. With such an increase in our production, and no apparent increase, but rather a falling off, in our consumption, and with the export demand diminishing, our packers may naturally feel apprehensive as to the future and refuse to take the risk unless they can buy the hogs at reasonable rates. Our shippers of provisions have been much inconvenienced during the week by the blocking up of the through routes to Liverpool *via* Portland and Boston. Neither of them have been able to receive freight, and there is now a large accumulation awaiting transport. All the lines are profuse in promises of amendment and relief, but thus far these have proved vague, unfruitful, and unsatisfactory.

Flour was more active, being in better demand both for shipment and on local account, and was quoted strong, in sympathy with New York and in consequence of our advance in wheat. Stocks are not large, and the supply of water in the country is generally low, so that production is rather light. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 200 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.75; 100 brls do (Baraboo) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.50; 200 brls do at $5.50; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $4.50; 100 brls do at $3.50; 277 brls do at $3.25; 25 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $8.00; 50 brls do at $7.87½; 100 brls rye (Beloit City) at $4.50. Total, 1,552 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $11.00 on track; 1 car corn meal at $13.50 per ton on track.

Wheat was active and strong at an average advance of 1½@2c, under a decided speculative movement, which commenced last evening, was fostered by early private advices this morning of a rather sharp advance in Liverpool, and strengthened by a corresponding report from New York; though slightly dashed by the news that the latter city has 2,100,000 bu in stock. The feeling was so strong that, although some of our heaviest houses unloaded freely, the offerings were all absorbed, and like Oliver Twist, the boys cried out for more. The demand was to a fair extent from the short interest, but it was principally from those anxious to go long, and several bets were offered "to prove" that the market will touch $1.25 before delivery day on Thursday next. Prices were remarkably steady, when the urgency of the demand is considered, and that fact was mentioned as an argument to prove that the advance is a permanent one. Our local sellers were chiefly those who look for a considerable increase in our receipts after the holidays, especially if they should be invited by higher prices. It is stated that there were numerous speculative orders to buy on the floor to-day, most of them being from the winter wheat raising districts, while the districts that raise spring wheat furnish sellers almost exclusively. Seller January opened at $1.20⅛, advanced to $1.21½, and closed at $1.20⅝; seller February sold at $1.22⅛@1.23¼, closing at $1.22⅞; seller March at $1.24½@1.25½; and seller all next year at $1.18. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.20@1.21, closing at $1.20¼; No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.26@1.28; No. 3 spring closed at $1.07; and rejected do at 95@96c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21; 2,000 bu do at $1.20⅝; 1,600 bu do at $1.20⅝; 51,800 bu do at $1.20¼; 7,800 bu do at $1.20⅜; 15,600 bu do at $1.20⅛; 2,000 bu at $1.20; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.07½; 800 bu do at $1.07½; 8,600 bu do at $1.07; 800 bu rejected spring at 96c. Total, 93,800 bu.

Corn was active and strong, in pleasant contrast to the dulness that has reigned supreme for several weeks past, unbroken save by a little ripple of demand for summer delivery. The market advanced about ½c on winter options, and ⅛c on those for the summer, under a good inquiry from all classes of operators, except the shippers, who only took hold sparingly, as usual. New York was strong, in spite of a stock reported at 5,900,000 bu; the firmness here and there being, undoubtedly to a great extent, due to sympathy with wheat; but there is also an independent movement in corn apparent, there being a wide-spread conviction that corn is low. Bets were made to-day on 50c during the coming year. Seller January opened at 31c, advanced to 31⅜c, and closed at 31⅛c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 sold at 30⅞@31c; seller February at 31⅝@31⅞c; seller March at 32⅛c; seller May at 36⅛@37c; and seller June at 37⅛@37⅞c; all closing firm. Cash sales were reported of 52,800 bu No. 2 at 31c; 43,000 bu do at 30⅞c; 4,000 bu rejected at 29⅛c; 1,600 bu ear at 32c, delivered; 400 bu do at 32c, on track. Total, 101,800 bu.

Oats were rather more active, and ⅛c higher, in sympathy with wheat and corn, and partially in consequence of lighter receipts, which brought out a fair speculative demand, cash lots not being much wanted. Cash, or seller the month, sold at 24⅜c; seller January at 24⅜@25c; seller February at 25⅛@25⅜c; seller April at 26⅛@26⅝c; and 28c was bid for seller May. The market closed firm. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 at 24⅝c; 2,400 bu rejected at 22c; 3,600 bu do at 21⅞c; 1,200 bu do at 21½c. Total, 13,800 bu.

Rye was more active, but a shade easier, owing to the fact of larger receipts, which made offerings more plentiful. Sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 69c, and 5,000 bu do on private terms. Seller January sold at 69½c. Rejected was nominal at 64c.

Barley was rather more active, and steady at about the same prices as on Friday, being firm early, and easier towards the close. No. 2 sold at 65⅛@66½c in ordinary houses, and 67c in Armour, Dole & Co.'s, and No. 3 at 53@53½c. Seller January sold at 65c, and seller February at 67@67½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (A. D. & Co.) at 67c; 400 bu do at 66½c; 7,200 bu do at 66⅛c; 3,600 bu do at 66c; 800 bu do at 65⅝c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 53½c; 1,200 bu do at 53⅛c; 4,800 bu do at 53c; 1,200 bu rejected at 41½c; 400 bu do at 41¼c; 1,600 bu do at 41c; 400 bu by sample at 80c; 400 bu do at 83c; 800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 72c; 500 bu do at 65c; 1,200 bu do at 53c, all on track. Total, 27,700 bu.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET BRIDGE.

The following is a statement of the vessels passing through the bridge at Twenty-second street during the past year:

Vessels.	Arrived.	Cleared.
Schooners	4,511	4,461
Propellers	195	190
Brigs	139	139
Pile drivers	34	40
Dredges	53	48

The number of passages is expected to be much larger next season, owing to the opening of the two grain elevators in that neighborhood, the National and that of Hough Bros. The bridge is an unwieldy one, being 210 feet long, and can be turned only in one direction, while there are five lumber yards around the draw, which often have from two to six vessels lying at their docks. Hence the passage was a difficult one, and troubles were not infrequent, till the Harbor Master, Captain Nelson, established his headquarters there a short time ago.

LAID UP.

The following named vessels are laid up for the winter at the port of Racine: Barks—Green Bay. Brigs—Ethan Allen, Hampton. Schooners—Gilbert Knapp, Exchange, Jura, Planet, Nowland, Challenge, Belle, Fearless, Kewaunee, Rosa Belle, S. J. Holly, Rainbow, Garibaldi, Mary Ann. Scows—Crusader, Painter, Three Bells, Forrest, and Hurrah Boys. Sloops—Velocipede. Yachts—Mamie Dond, Margretta. Tug—Henry Wetzel.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and ⅝c higher. No. 2 spring sold at $1.20⅝@1.20⅞ cash, closing at $1.20⅞; $1.21⅛@1.21⅛ seller January, and $1.23⅛@1.23⅛ seller February, both closing at the inside. Corn was moderately active and a shade firmer, selling at 31⅛@31⅛c seller January, and 31⅞@32c seller February, both options closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand and firmer, owing to the recent advance in highwines. We now quote 94 per cent proof at $1.80@1.85.

BROOM CORN—The demand was confined to the better grades, the stocks of which are meagre. Choice green hurl is very scarce. The supply of common red bush is very large, and it sells slowly. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red trip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—There was a moderate inquiry for beans on both local and shipping account. Most of the choice grades are picked up, and the receipts are very light, consequently they rule quite firm. We quote: Navies at $2.40@2.60; fair to prime, $1.85@2.00; common to medium at $1.25@1.75.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and nominal. The severe weather of the past week has interrupted building operations, and caused an extreme dullness in this market. Prices, however, are without quotable change as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.09@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.50 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls), $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@55.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $35.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.60@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.60
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	12.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	13.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.80
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	25.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	36.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—Nothing new was developed in the butter market. Fair activity prevailed, and former quotations were firmly adhered to all around. Stocks of choice dairy are light, but of other grades the supply is liberal. Local and outside buyers were operating freely at the annexed range of prices: Good to choice roll, 18@23c; strictly choice dairy packed, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Prices of grain bags were exceedingly firm, and there is some probability of a further advance. Other goods in the list were quoted steady and unchanged. Trade continues dull. We repeat our list, as follows: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CANNED GOODS—Trading in this line of goods was slack, the demand being mainly confined to meeting the wants of the city trade. The following prices were being realized:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.25@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25@3.50
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.25@3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.75@2.00
Lima Beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25@3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

CHEESE—The condition of the market was unchanged in any essential particular. Very little, if any, improvement was noticeable in the demand, and the feeling of weakness so long a feature of the market is still prevalent. We quote: New York factory, 13½@14½c; Ohio factory, 11@13c; Western factory, 11@13c.

COAL—Prices were firm and unchanged. A fair business was doing at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, lump, $13.50; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00@13.00; Erie, $10.50@11.50; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00@11.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $8.00@7.50.

COOPERAGE—Was unchanged. There was a moderate demand for pork barrels and lard tierces, with abundant offerings. We again quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.35; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.10@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@30.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7½@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ⅌ m. Sales include 1 car pork barrels at $1.30; 1 car pork barrels and lard tierces at $1.30 for the former, and $1.75 for tierces.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—There was a fair local demand for pears. The supply is light, but ample for present requirements. We again quote: East Beurre and Beurre Gris pears at $4.25@4.50; Winter Nellis at $3.75@4.00.

EGGS—Were in moderate request. Fresh are firm at 28@30c; pickled are plenty and a trifle firmer; the inquiry is chiefly from bakers; they are quotable at 22@24c. Sales comprise 42 cases at 30c; 10 cases at 29c; 200 doz pickled at 25c; 400 doz do at 24c; 5 brls at 23c.

FEATHERS—Were in the average demand, and prices were unchanged. The supply was fair. We quote: Prime live geese at 65@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 73@75c; mixed feathers, 25@60, according to quality.

FISH—Remain inactive with prices steady and firm. Stocks, though light, equal present requirements, and no immediate change in prices is looked for. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank cod-fish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trading was only fair, and the general feeling was not particularly firm. Domestic fruits commanded tolerably full rates, but foreign descriptions were selling at a concession. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6¼@7c; do, mixed, 5½@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 8¾@9c; do, 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 6@7c; Michigan, 7½@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; Almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@22c; Brazils, 13@14c; Pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6¼@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—Prairie chickens were in better demand and firmer, sales being made at $4.00@4.25; quail are dull and prices weak. Sales include 15 doz prairie chickens at $4.50; 12 doz do at $4.25; 65 doz do at $4.00; 20 doz quail at $1.65; 34 doz do at $1.50; 20 doz do at $1.25; 10 doz rabbits at $1.25@1.50; 40 doz do at $1.00; 400 lbs buffalo hams at 6c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a moderate inquiry for apples for home consumption. Prices are unchanged and continue to range from $2.50@4.00 per brl. Cranberries were quiet and steady at $10.00@12.00 for cultivated; $7.50@8.50 for wild. Sales include 150 brls choice apples at $3.50@4.00; 20 brls do at $3.00.

GROCERIES—The grocery business continues dull, with little or no variation in prices. Staple articles were being held with firmness, and most side goods were also firm. Dealers anticipate a good trade next month, and as stocks are moderate there does not seem to be a disposition to effect sales save at very full prices. We repeat our quotations, as follows:

BI-CARB SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25½@26½c; Java, No. 2, 23¾@24½c; fancy Rio, 23¼@23½c; choice do, 22½@23½c; prime Rio, 22¼@22½c; good do, 21¼@21½c; common do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 22¾@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23¾@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22¼@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13⅜@13½c; A, standard, 12⅛@12⅜c; do No. 2, 12⅛@12⅜c; B, 12⅛@12⅜c; extra C, 12⅛@12⅛c; C, No. 2, 11⅞@12c; yellow C, 11⅛@11½c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 9¾@9⅞c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11⅛@11½c; do prime, 10½@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 23@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@8½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 5@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Was in light demand and in moderate supply at the prices current during the preceding days of the week. Wholesale dealers were paying the following rates: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.50@17.50; timothy, loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No change was noticeable in the general features of this market. Fair activity prevails, and the offerings, though liberal, find ready buyers at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Green butchers', 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11@11½c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9½@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were unchanged. The demand is fair. Stocks are only moderate, and prices rule strong. Foreign hops are being imported into New York quite freely, but as yet there has been only a limited amount on this market. We quote extra choice Western at 45c; prime at 35@40c; common to medium at 20@30c; Eastern at 40@45c.

HONEY—Was quiet. The offerings of prime are very light. We quote: Choice white comb at 28@30c; medium grades, 20@25c; inferior and strained honey, 16@18c.

IRON AND STEEL—This market was without new features. The demand is light, and consists mostly of small orders. There were no important changes in prices to report. We quote:

Flat iron	5	@5 2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10	@5 8-10	rates
Light bands	5	@6 2-10	rates
Hoops	5 5-10	@6 5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 6-10	@5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10	@5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 9-10	@5 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 6-10	@7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@7¼	rates
Plate iron	7	@7¾	rates
Russia iron		20c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—This market was without new feature. The demand is small, and is expected to continue so until after the holidays, when increased activity and higher prices are looked for. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the Boston market: "The leather market has been more quiet since our last weekly review than previously for three or four weeks. The holidays are, no doubt, responsible for the prevailing inaction. Most descriptions of leather are accumulating, owing to the few sales that are made, but prices, though in some instances just a little shaky, are unaltered. During the past week transactions in hemlock sole have been limited to small lots for immediate use, no speculative buyers having entered the market. Prices, though complained of by the shoe manufacturers as being too high, are pretty generally sustained. Oak meets with but few purchasers. Crop continues to sell about as fast as tanners supply it, at our quotations, which are firm. Rough upper accumulates, and the market is apparently quite void of animation, but quotations are unchanged. The sales during the week have been neither large nor numerous." We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 30@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 26
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Trade at the lumber yards is very quiet, the demand for both pine and hardwood being very light. Dealers are, however, holding their stocks at full prices. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@32.00
Common boards	16.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ⅌ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

LEMONS—There was a fair inquiry for lemons and oranges for the holidays. The offerings are light but ample. Prices range as follows: Palermo and Messina lemons at $7.00; French and Malagas at $6.00@6.50; oranges at $10.00@12.00 per brl; Valencia do at $14.00 per case.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—As usual at this season trade is very quiet. Prices are without material change, and range as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 43c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—There was very little inquiry for nails; but they are held steadily at $5.75 rates as a basis, as follows: 10d, per keg, $5.75 net; 8d do $6.00@6.12½; 6d do $6.25@6.37½; 4d do $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.35@7.37½; 3d do, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—There was no change to note. Trade was quiet and values steady, as follows:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.50 @7.50
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.50 @7.50

OILS—Prices rule comparatively steady. The demand was small, and mainly confined to carbon, lard, whale, and turpentine. Following are the quotations: Carbon, 26½@27c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.30; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68@70c; [illegible]; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain dull at unchanged prices. We repeat our list:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.50
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—The offerings of choice turkeys and chickens are very light, and they are firm, there being a fair local demand. The market is fairly supplied with ordinary stock. Turkeys are quotable at 10@14c; chickens at $2.00@3.50; geese at $10.00@12.00. Sales include 1,800 lbs choice turkeys at 14c; 1,200 lbs do at 13c; 4,100 lbs at 12½c; 400 lbs at 12c; 1,800 lbs at 11c; 24 doz choice chickens at $3.50; 35 doz do at $3.00@3.25; 40 doz at $3.00; 42 doz at $2.00@2.50; 11 doz ducks at $4.00@4.50; 4 doz at $3.50; 19 doz geese at $9.00@12.00.

POTATOES—Choice sound lots are in demand at 70@75c on track. Potatoes sell from store at 80@90c. Sales include: 2 cars choice at 75c on track; 450 bu at 85@90c from store; 400 bu Prince Albert at 65c.

SEEDS—Except a moderate amount of trading in clover seed, the market was quiet and unchanged. Timothy was dull and quotable at $3.00@3.25 for fair to prime seed. Clover at $5.10@5.25 for ordinary, and $5.50@5.65 for mammoth. Flax was quiet and nominal at $1.60@1.70. Sales were reported of 8 bags timothy at $3.00; 5 bags medium clover at $5.10; 7 bags mammoth at $5.65; 10 bags do at $5.62½; 9 bags do at $5.50.

SALT—The inquiry for salt on both local consumptive and interior account is fair; and this, in connection with light stocks and high freights, produces a firm feeling in the market: Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in the average demand. We continue to quote:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	50c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	54c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

TEAS—This market was without change in any important particular. A moderate amount of trading was done, at the annexed quotations: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Good goods were in demand and ruled firm at full prices, but low grades were neglected and weak. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 58@65c; black, sound, 47@52c.

WOOD—Was dull at former quotations: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was quiet and unchanged. The receipts are moderate, and stocks are light. Prices range as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@59c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, medium, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	30@33c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Dec. 28.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	856	20,577	721
Tuesday	902	12,362	166
Wednesday	505	7,369	267
Thursday	1,372	9,144	824
Friday	1,083	12,624	337
Saturday	600	10,500	157
Total	5,525	72,376	2,472
Last week	6,940	145,845	10,387
Week before last	10,317	124,198	5,491
Week ending Dec. 7	13,206	147,312	4,474
Total, four weeks	35,988	489,731	22,824
Same period in 1871	28,595	413,659	14,514
Increase	7,393	76,072	8,310
Since Oct. 1, 1872	156,829	1,092,998	75,457
Same period in 1871	109,159	979,700	49,944
Increase	47,670	113,298	25,513

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	219	4,243	1,357
Tuesday	219	4,030	800
Wednesday	356	1,973	....
Thursday	701	4,170	580
Friday	1,378	3,267	1,336
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	2,873	17,683	4,073

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ⅌ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ⅌ 100 lbs	35c
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ⅌ car	20,000 lbs
Horses, ⅌ car	20,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ⅌ car	22,000 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ⅌ car	14,000 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ⅌ car	22,000 lbs
Single-deck car, ⅌ car	14,000 lbs

CATTLE—There was nothing of special interest to note in connection with the cattle market during the past week. The receipts were the lightest of the season, aggregating only 5,525 head, but with little demand, either from local or outside buyers, this meagre supply proved in every way ample and sellers were not successful to any particular extent in their efforts to work up prices. The interruption of traffic occasioned by the severe snow storms which have prevailed at the East, retard operations on the part of shippers, while the diminished consumption of beef resulting from the large amount of poultry and game that inevitably accumulates on the market during the holidays, kept city butchers from operating to any large extent, and, light as were the daily arrivals, sellers were bothered not a little to keep the pens cleared. The offerings made a somewhat better average than those of last week, there being fewer cows and thin steers, and a proportionate increase of fair to good beeves. The extreme range of the market was $1.75@6.50—the inside quotations for bulls, and the outside for extra-graded steers. The bulk of the transactions, however, were within the range of $3.00@3.75 for common to good cows and common to good stock steers, at $4.25@5.00 for common to medium shipping steers, and $5.25@5.75 for good to choice shipping steers. The receipts of Texas cattle have been small, but of unusually good quality, some droves of fat corn-fed Texan steers commanding $4.25@4.62½. The ruling prices are $2.50@3.50 for common to good droves, and $4.00@4.50 for prime to choice. There is a steady moderate demand for veal calves, and prices have been subjected to but slight variation, sales making at $3.50@4.00 for common coarse heavy, and $4.50@5.50 for good to choice light, with a few extra at $5.75@6.00. New milch cows [illegible] are beginning to arrive with [illegible] per head, [illegible] are saleable at $20.00@45.00.

Within the past [illegible] a few days advices from the Eastern markets [illegible] ply being reported [illegible] much improved, the supply generally higher, [illegible] light at all points, with prices large, the coming [illegible] and unless our receipts prove [illegible] pected to bring [illegible] week may reasonably be expected [illegible] things here. We [illegible] a more satisfactory state of [illegible] withhold, as far [illegible] tern shippers should, however, thin stock of all [illegible] as practicable, poor cows, and [illegible] kinds.

To-day only a limited amount of trading was done, the supply being confined to some 800 head, most of which were of the commoner sorts. The market closed steady and firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.85
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

HOGS—O[illegible] week, against only 72,376 arrived during the past week, against 145,845 last week, and 124,198 [illegible] week before last, but in the absence of anything like activity in the demand this comparatively small supply proved equal to the requirements of the trade, and the prices current last week have no more than been sustained. The snow blockade at the East has interfered with the movements of shippers, and in the absence of a very considerable demand from this source packers were unable to control prices, and they kept the market down to $3.50@3.55 for common; $3.60@3.65 for medium, and $3.70@3.[illegible] for good to choice. A few extra [illegible] lots were taken for shipment at $3.[illegible] and one of our packers [illegible] this figure for a car load or two, [illegible] the bulk of the week's business was transacted at prices ranging from $3.70 downward to $3.[illegible]. The prices of the product do not justify packers in paying any advance on the prices now current, and they express a determination to withdraw from the market rather than continue operations at materially higher rates. The number of hogs yet to come forward is known to be large, and there is nothing to encourage belief that better prices will prevail later in the season.

To-day the market was fairly active, and prices were firm. Packers were about the only operators, but their wants were sufficient to absorb the supply, and sales were readily effected at $3.50@3.55 for common, at $3.60@3.65 for medium, and at $3.70@3.80 for good to choice. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
58	266	$3.60	47	321	$3.70	89	279	[illegible]
22	308	3.55	32	325	3.60	32	184	[illegible]
186	270	3.57½	43	380	3.75	50	319	[illegible]
276	269	3.62½	88	268	3.80	425	328	[illegible]
42	302	3.75	63	217	3.60	48	314	[illegible]
741	313	3.70	51	252	3.70	50	330	[illegible]
57	283	3.70	80	274	3.60	101	308	[illegible]
20	181	3.75	41	300	3.60	29	220	[illegible]
26	309	3.65	46	321	3.70	46	343	[illegible]
50	312	3.65	55	270	3.62½	87	352	[illegible]
107	275	3.65	63	217	3.60	52	271	[illegible]
45	279	3.65	55	248	3.70	64	246	[illegible]
63	258	3.70	615	266	3.65			

SHEEP—The sheep trade has been quiet throughout the past week, and prices have undergone no decided change. The local demand has been inconsiderable, shippers taking the bulk of the offerings. The average quality was poor, and most of the sales were at the range of $3.75@4.25, though some choice droves fetched $4.75@5.00. We quote common at $3.[illegible]@3.50; medium at $3.75@4.25; and good to choice at $4.50@5.00. The market closed steady at the above range of prices.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 8d@11s 10d; spring, 11s 3d@12s; white, 12s 4d@12s 8d; Club, 12s 9d@13s. Corn, 28s 9d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 37s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—1:30 p.m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm; winters, 11s 10d@11s; spring, 11s 4d@12s 2d; average white, 12s 6d@12s 8d; club, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 29s. Pork, 64s. Beef unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 28—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 91⅝@91⅞; account, 91⅞. 5-20s, '65s, 92⅛; '67s, [illegible]; 10-40s, 88⅛; new 5s, 89⅛. Erie, 50⅛.

The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is lower than the bank rate by [illegible] per cent.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 10⅛d; Orleans, 10⅜@10⅛d. Sales 12,000 bales, for speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat, average quality, 12s 6d@12s 8d; club, 12s 10d@13s; red spring, 11s 4d@12s 2d; red winter, 11s 10d@12s. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s.

Pork, 64s. Cheese, 64s. Cumberland middles, [illegible] Short ribs, 37s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The trade movement was very slow to-day, but the arrival of several overdue snow-bound mails brought an accession of orders from the interior. Brown, bleached, and colored cotton goods of the most descriptions are well sold up by the agents and current quotations are firmly maintained. Delaines and cottonades are in rather better demand, at [illegible] rule firm. Woollens are very quiet. Imported goods are dull in all branches. The importations of dry goods for the week were under $1,000,000.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28.—Crude petroleum quiet and weak; at Parker's Landing, $3.00 per brl, equal to [illegible] per gallon here. Refined quiet and unchanged. There will probably be no improvement in the crude market until the 1st of January, when the refiners take the stock off the hands of the producers.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—COTTON—Firm; middling uplands, 20⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; receipts, 5,000 brls; prices unchanged. Rye flour quiet at $4.70@5.55. Wheat firmer; receipts, 9,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.65; afloat, $1.67; No. 2 do, in store and afloat, $1.58½@1.61; No 2 Northwestern, afloat, $1.57⅛. Rye unchanged. Barley steady. Malt [illegible] active; Western, $1.25. Corn quiet and easier; receipts, 78,000 bu; sail, mixed Western, afloat, 63c; new mixed, 55@66c; yellow do, 57@67½c. Oats moderate demand; receipts, 9,000 bu; new Western mixed, 48@48½c; new black Western, 45@49c; new white, 50@52c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Firm at 45@50c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—Quiet, and very firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, and unchanged. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 9@9⅛c; Cuba, 9½c. Molasses quiet, and steady; New Orleans, 70c. Rice nominal.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11⅛c; refined, 27⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $13.50@13.75; prime mess, $11.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats, hams in pickle, 8@10c; middles scarce, and firmer; short clear, 8c; long clear for next week's delivery, 6⅝c; long and short clear for February and March, 6⅞c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 7⅞@8⅛c; kettle, 8@8⅛c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 97c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour good demand; extra family, $6.75.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand, and firm; mess pork, $12.50; bacon shoulders, 5c; clear rib, [illegible] shoulders, 3⅜c; clear rib, 5⅛c; clear sides, [illegible] round lots loose. Lard, 7⅛@8⅛c.

HOGS—Firmer; heavy grades selling at $3.80@3.90; extreme range, $3.75@3.90.

RECEIPTS—2,000. The number slaughtered up to yesterday evening is about 250,000.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 28.—COTTON—Quiet and weak; good ordinary, 17½@17⅝c; low middling, 18⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, grain, feed, and provisions: markets panicky and unsettled, owing to the suspension of navigation.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand, firm, and unchanged. Wheat quiet, firm and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed Western, [illegible] Oats dull; mixed Western, 45@47c; white, 48c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady; mess pork, $13.[illegible]@13.50 in round lots; bulkmeats lower, but more active; shoulders, 4c; rib sides, 5c; clear rib, 5⅜@6c. Bacon in moderate demand; shoulders, 5⅛@5⅜c; rib sides, 7⅛@7⅜c; clear rib, 8c; new hams, 14@15c. Lard in fair demand; 7⅞c bid; 8c asked.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 96c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; family, $9.50@11.00. Corn firmer; yellow and white, 85c.

BRAN—$1.00@1.50.

HAY—Advanced and scarce, at $42.00.

LARD—Scarce and firmer; tierce, 8⅛@8⅜c; [illegible] 9⅛@10c; others unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 4,500; good ordinary, 18⅛c; low middling, 19c; middling uplands, 19⅝c; middling Orleans, 19⅝c. Receipts, 3,484; exports, 4,582; New York, 1,164; Continent, 2,562. Stock, 169,286.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.27; No. 2, $1.20. Oats steady; No. 2, 26⅛c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 37c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 70c. Barley firm; No. 2, 72c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 bu; wheat, 6,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and higher; extra, $1.85@1.87; No. 1, $1.7[illegible]; amber, $1.65. Corn steady at 41c. Oats, 33c.

HOGS—Live, $3.60@3.85; dressed, $4.[illegible]@4.50.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.65. Corn dull at 60c delivered, cars. Barley dull. Oats quiet; State, 40c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $13.50.

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged. Corn dull; old yellow, 65@66c; new 57@63c; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats unchanged.

WHISKEY—98c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 28.—Market dull, and prices nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged but firm.

OILS—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $11.75 spot; $12.00 last half February. Lard, prime steam held at 7⅛c, with 7 1-16 freely bid; kettle nominal. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged. Green meats held higher; shoulders, $3.40@3.50 per 100 lbs; clear rib, $5.12½@5.25; clear, $5.40@5.50; Litter rates asked.

HOGS—Firm at $3.70@3.95; most sales at $3.80@3.90.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 spring, $1.30; No. 3 fall, $1.76. Corn quiet and firm; No. 2, 34c in elevator. Oats a shade better; No. 2, 26½@27c. Barley and rye quiet and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Lower, 92@93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $11.75. Bulk meats and bacon—No sales. Lard in fair demand for future; prime steam, 7c, seller 10th January to 15th February.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.25@3.60.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 2,335 head.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—Nothing doing. Corn dull; mixed Western, 45@46c; in cars on track, [illegible] Oats quiet and unchanged.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Dull, steady, and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible] and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra white Michigan, $1.82; amber Michigan, cash and seller January, $1.67⅛; No. 1 red, $1.68; No. 2 do, $1.61⅛@1.[illegible]. Corn steady; new high mixed, 37c; low mixed, 36⅛c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.35@4.45.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, none; corn, 800 bu; oats, none.

THE APIARY.

A Request from the Farmers' [...] Bee-Keeping on the Fa[rm ...] Changed Condition—The Bee[s ...] Buckwheat and Honey—Buc[kwheat] Cakes and Honey—Butter an[d ...] —Honey-Producing Trees an[d ...]

From Our Own Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Ill., D[ec. ...]

AN INVITATION.

B——, Dec[. ...]

MISS ELLA: Our Farmers' Club has re[solved] to invite you to deliver a lecture on Bee-K[eeping be]fore our Club, at your earliest convenience[. ...] er members of the Club tell us that there w[as ...] when honey was abundant, but that, of [late, it has] been the reverse. Yours, ——.

I cannot accept the above, for the r[easons ...] other Clubs in the Northwest might ju[stly ask] the same service from me; and yet [there is] something to be said to all of the[m ...] therefore, prepare a lecture that ma[y be read] before each Club,—at least all of t[he ...] great prairies,—provided they are r[eaders of] THE TRIBUNE.

BEE-KEEPING ON THE PRAIRIE.

I do not suppose that you intend [to turn] your entire farms to this one purpose[, but I] know not why you might not do so, [to ad]vantage. You plant orchards, and a[wait a de]cade for the return. If you can have [the same] patience in regard to the growing [...] there is no reason why you could n[ot ...] for you might plant forest or shelter [trees of] basswood, the honey-locust, and oth[er honey-]producing trees. You may sow whi[te ...] calmint, polinacia, buckwheat, and oth[er honey-]producing annuals and perennials; [...] in time, will produce a bee-pasturage t[hat will] be as certain as are the other crops of [...] You who have long been residents of t[he ...] and more especially those of you [...] homes when the wild flora spread lik[e ...] over the whole surface of the prairie[, the] blue and the purple of early spring g[...] the brighter colors of June, and, as th[e ...] culminated and waned, to the golde[n ...] when the whole family of the gaudy [...] reflected back the sun of the earli[er ...] later harvest,—you can appreciate ho[w ...] beautiful flora of the prairie faded [...] row after furrow rifted the turf [...] grown and intertwined the ro[ots of the] grasses and flowering plants for [...] of years.

A CHANGED CONDITION.

You starved the bees when you pl[owed ...] grain, and when the herds tramped ou[t the for]get-me-nots, and the phlox, and the [...] and the golden-rod; and you wond[ered why] there was a lack of honey. You know [...] and can look back at the changed [...] You see the swarms of dead bees, and [the] honey-dish, that no longer adds to [...] of your rural meal; and you ask if th[ese] things must continue. I say, Yes, u[nless you] investigate the cause of the failure, [and make] amends by art for what your practical [...] troyed. Let us have a little plain talk ove[r this mat]ter. I am satisfied that you do not inte[nd to turn] your farms into great apiaries, and ye[t] you are anxious to have honey on yo[ur table, so] that the breakfast in winter shall not [lack] of buckwheat-cakes and honey. Yes, [there is a] close affinity between the two, for the b[uckwheat,] when in the field, supplies the honey [from its] innumerable nectaries; and, then, wh[at would] be the value of buckwheat-cakes wi[thout] honey? You say, Nothing; well, that [...] the prairie; and yet the farmers of t[he ...] who have maple-groves can substitute [...] and the rich syrup of the sugar-maple, [and] dispense with the honey. Thus we of [the prai]rie-farm are left to our resources. [We must] have the luxuries, if it is possible; [but we] cannot be when we devote all [our] energy to the corn-field,—for, alas! 20-[cent corn] will not permit us to send for buckwhe[at at] $9 a barrel, and for silver dips to the [tune of] $1.50 per gallon. We must, therefore, [investi]gate these things, and ascertain if there [is a] way out of the difficulty.

We have patches of ground, here a[nd there,] that may be sown to buckwheat, and [that will] give us both flour and honey; and, eve[n if we] must encroach upon the corn-field by [taking a] strip from the side of the field, we sh[all be] amply repaid in the two luxuries that [are] produced for the table. Then, you hav[e] butter where clover abounds,—for I thi[nk most] of you may have heard the [song] of the milk-maid down in th[e] pasture, amid the yellow cows[lips and] the blossoms of the white clover. The tr[uth is] that you have set up a King, and ca[lled him] King Corn. That may be all well enou[gh, but] this King must not receive all of your [atten]tion—for there are a great many small thin[gs that] are required to make up the list of hu[man hap]piness, and to make the farmstead a sh[elter that] shall want out the frowns and hardsh[ips of the] outer world.

BUCKWHEAT AND HONEY FOR BREAKF[AST.]

The farmer and his sons go to the c[orn-field] these cold winter-days, all the more c[heerful] after a good breakfast; and no winter-b[reakfast] is complete without the griddle-cakes [and the] snow-white honey. The nursery-men [will sell] you to fill your lawns with coniferous tr[ees which] shall give a rich green even to the wint[er land]scape; but, to me, the basswood, [the] honey-locust, and the red-bud [are] beauties, for they remind me of how [...] are the produce of those flowers; and [when the] broad leaves of the basswood are whi[rled in] the autumn eddies, they speak to m[e of a] favorite pursuit, and I know that the[y have use] as well as beauty, and, when the beau[ty fades,] the useful is more apparent. So th[e ...] planted with conifers, and bordered w[ith the] useful denizens of the old forest, beyo[nd which] the old orchard spreads its long line [of trees] that please the eye in spring, and summ[er, and] in winter make the farm-cellar red [with] health. Just think for a moment h[ow many] feasts we have from the orchard and th[e fruit-]bearing forest-trees. There is the [first feast] which we feast the eye when it become[s filled] with its profusion of white and pink, fr[om which] comes the music of thousands of [...] lustrious insects as they draw th[e honey] from the nectaries through a tube [so fine] that the eye doubts the truth, but th[ey are] there, nevertheless. Thus, while we [feast our] eyes, the bees are providing us a feast [for the] winter-breakfast, when griddle-cakes [...] Thus, when rosy June paints up the m[eadow] flowers, her hand is on the apple, splas[hing,] dashing, and dotting, and shading, and [...] and mottling the fruit with all the colo[rs to] delight the eye; and this is the second [feast.] Then comes the feast of the fruit and [the feast] of honey. Thus, my dear friends of t[he Farmers'] Clubs, you see that th[ere are] some things of value, even wh[ile you serve] King. You have the trees [to break] the shock of the winds, and to [shelter from] the cold. You have a commercial val[ue in your] patch of buckwheat, and you may sell t[he ...] and yet this is not quite the whole [...] rather the question of more comforts [...] that may be brought within your r[each, and] made subservient to your use. It is [a question] of greater enjoyment, to bring the farm [...] up to a level with the class who are c[...] those who call from the farm, the [...] the garden, and the apiary, all of the[...] gifts.

We can have all the good things that [...] are capable of producing, if we but [make the] effort; and to do otherwise is to wr[ite one] ends of our names laggards in the field[...]

THAT VENDOME COLUMN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is not long ago that, thr[ough the] press, we were informed of the resol[ution of the] Thiers Government, at Versailles, to r[estore the] Vendome Column, thrown in the du[st by the] Paris Commune during its late upri[sing and] struggle, and to restore it in such m[anner and] with such material, that it might be c[...] impossible for an anticipated future [...] to again destroy it.

Grown up and grown old in the mid[st of ...] options, ideas, conditions, and circum[stances, I] have not permitted myself to become [en]slaved by such surroundings, nor by [...] kind and thoughtless public opini[on. I] have made it my habit to look upon th[ese] events as it behooves a freeman, a ma[n of] independent thought; and to th[ose who] still adhere, and have become, thereby [in]dependent in thought, but radical c[...] objects, and my heart, I m[...] is delighted at seeing pop[...] motive of evil, pulled [down] and laid low. Thus, I do not [...] the many, that the Communists h[ad ...] regard to the [...] so very wrong [...] I do not think it [...] destroyed it by them [...] think that, if r[...] it to be again laid low; and I do be[lieve, if] not another Commune, yet a more [...] generation,—one imbued with the spiri[t of ...] earth and good will to man,"—will [...] to the work now intended by that se[...]

common; $3.60@3.65 for medium, and $3.70@3.70 for good to choice. A few extra sheep were taken for shipment at $3.85@4.00. The bulk of the week's business was transacted at prices ranging from $3.70 downward to $3.70. The prices of the product do not justify packers in paying any advance on the prices now current, and they express a determination to withdraw from the market rather than continue operations at materially higher rates. The number of hogs yet to come forward is known to be large, and there is nothing to encourage belief that better prices will prevail later in the season.

To-day the market was fairly active, and prices were firm. Packers were about the only operators, but their wants were sufficient to absorb the supply, and sales were readily effected at $3.50@3.55 for common, at $3.60@3.65 for medium, and at $3.70@3.80 for good to choice. The market closed firm.

HOG-WEIGHING ON THE PRAIRIE FARM.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
58	292	$3.60	47	321	$3.70	69	279	$3.55
52	303	3.55	32	326	3.70	80	294	3.55
71	307	3.70	39	328	3.75	50	319	3.55
70	320	3.62½	68	366	3.80	125	326	3.55
43	302	3.75	63	217	3.60	45	314	3.55
51	313	3.70	51	252	3.75	60	318	3.55
57	298	3.70	80	274	3.60	101	346	3.55
29	131	3.75	41	300	3.60	29	220	3.65
98	309	3.65	48	321	3.70	46	348	3.70
80	212	3.65	65	270	3.62½	67	352	3.80
80	313	3.65	65	277	3.70	63	371	3.65
45	279	3.65	55	248	3.70	64	246	3.70
65	298	3.70	615	266	3.65			

SHEEP—The sheep trade has been quiet throughout the past week, and prices have undergone no decided change. The local demand has been inconsiderable, shippers taking the bulk of the offerings. The average quality was poor, and most of the sales were at the low range of $3.75@4.25, though some choice droves fetched $4.75@5.00. We quote common at $3.50@3.50; medium at $3.75@4.25; and good to choice at $4.50@5.00. The market closed steady at the above range of prices.

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LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—1:30 p.m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm; wheat, 11s 10d@12s 2d; white, 12s 4d@12s 9d; club, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 29s. Pork, 64s. Beef unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 28—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92¼; account, 92¼. 5-20s, 1865, 92¼; 1867, 92¼; 10-40s, 87¼. Erie, 16¼; Illinois Central, 92¼.

The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is lower than the bank rate by 1 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 10¼d.; Orleans, 10¾@10¾d. Sales 12,000 bales for speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, average quality, 12s 9d@12s 10d; club, 12s 10d@12s; red spring, 12s 4d@12s 9d; red winter, 11s 10d@12s. Flour, 30s. Corn, 29s.

PORK, 64s. Cheese, 64s. Cumberland middles, 38s. Short ribs, 37s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The trade movement was very slow to-day, but the arrival of several overdue steamers has brought an accession of orders from the interior. Brown, bleached, and colored cotton goods of the most desirable descriptions are well sold up by the agents, and current quotations are firmly maintained. Woolens are very quiet. Imported goods are dull in all branches. The importations of dry goods for the week were under $1,000,000.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28.—Crude petroleum quiet and weak; at the Exchange, 10@10 per cent is equal to par sale here. Refined quiet and unchanged. There will probably be no improvement in the crude market until the last of January, when the refiners take the stock off the hands of the producers.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—COTTON—Firm; middling uplands, 20¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; receipts 5,000 bbls; sales unchanged. Rye flour quiet at $4.70@5.50. Wheat firmer; receipts, 9,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.65; afloat, $1.67; No. 2 d do, in store and afloat, $1.58@$1.61; No. 2 Northwestern, afloat, $1.57½. Rye unchanged. Barley steady. Malt moderate; sales 1 Western, $1.25. Corn quiet and easier; receipts 76,000 bu; sail, mixed Western, afloat, 53c; new mixed, 55@56c; yellow do, 57@67½c. Oats in moderate demand; receipts, 9,000 bu; new Western mixed, 45@48½c; new black Western, 45@48½c; new white, 50@52c.

RYE—Unchanged.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Firm at 45@50c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet at 29@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—Quiet, and very firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, and unchanged. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 8@9½c; Cuba, 9¼c. Molasses quiet, and steady; New Orleans, 60@75c. Rice nominal.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11¼c; refined, 27½c.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand, and firm; mess pork $13.50@13.75; prime mess, $11.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats—hams in pickle, 6@10c; middles scarce, and firmer; short clear, 8c; long clear for next week's delivery, 6¾c; long and short clear for February and March, 6¾c; all steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 7½@7¾c; refined, 8@8¼c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 97c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour good demand; extra family, $6.75.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand, and firm; mess pork $13.50; prime mess, $11.50. Bacon—clear rib, 8¼c; clear sides, 8¾c; round lots loose. Lard, 7¾@8¾c.

HOGS—Firmer; heavy grades scaling at $3.80@3.90; extreme ranges, $3.75@3.90.

RECEIPTS—2,000. The number slaughtered up to yesterday evening is about 260,000.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 28.—COTTON—Quiet and weak; good ordinary, 17¾@17½c; low middling, 18¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, grain, feed, and provisions markets panicky and unsettled, owing to the suspension of navigation.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand, firm, and unchanged. Wheat quiet, firm and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed Western, 48@49c; white, 48c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 46@46½c; white, 48c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady; mess pork, $13.00@13.50 in round lots; bulkmeats firmer, but more active; shoulders, 6c; sides, 8c; clear rib, 8¾@8¾c. Bacon in moderate demand; shoulders, 8¾@8¾c; rib sides, 9¾@9¾c; clear rib, 9c; new hams, 14@15c. Lard in fair demand; 7¾c bid; 8c asked.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 96c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; family, $6.00@11.00. Corn firm; yellow at 65c.

BRAN—$1.00@1.50.

HAY—Advanced and scarce at $42.00.

LARD—Scarce and firmer; tierce, 8¾@8¼c; keg, 9¼@9½c; others unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 4,500; good ordinary, 18¾c; low middling, 19c; middling uplands, 19¾c; middling Orleans, 19¾c. Receipts, 3,484; exports, 4,502; New York, 1,104; Continent, 2,502. Stock, 189,236.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.27; No. 2 spring, $1.20. Oats steady; No. 2, 26½c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 37c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 70c. Barley firm; No. 2, 72c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 bu; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, none; barley, none; rye, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and higher; extra, $1.35@1.37; No. 1, $1.34@1.35; amber, $1.33. Corn steady at 42c. Oats, 33c.

HOGS—Live, $3.60@3.85; dressed, $4.40@4.50.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.65. Corn dull at 60c delivered. Barley dull. Oats quiet; State, 40c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $13.50.

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged. Corn dull; old yellow, 66@66c; new 57@63c; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats unchanged.

WHISKEY—88c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 28.—Market dull, and prices nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged but firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $11.75 spot; $12.00 last half February. Lard, prime steam held at 7½c, with 7 1-16c freely bid; kettle nominal. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged. Green meats held higher; shoulders, $3.40@3.50 per 100 lbs; clear rib, $5.12½@5.25; clear, $5.40@5.50; Latter rates asked.

HOGS—Firm at $3.70@3.80; most sales at $3.80@3.90.

WHISKEY—Steady at 95c.

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PROVISIONS—In fair demand, and firm; mess pork $13.50; prime mess, $11.50. Bacon—clear rib, 8¼c; clear sides, 8¾c; round lots loose. Lard, 7¾@8¾c.

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HOGS—Firm at $3.70@3.80; most sales at $3.80@3.90.

WHISKEY—Steady at 95c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 spring, $1.30; No. 3 fall, $1.24. Corn quiet and firm; No. 2, 34c in store. Oats a shade better; No. 2, 26½@27c. Barley dull and weaker. Rye quiet and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Lower, 92@93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $11.75. Bulk meats and bacon—No sales. Lard in fair demand for future; prime steam, 7c, seller 10th January to 15th February.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.25@3.50.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 3,535 head.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged and firm. Wheat—nothing doing. Corn dull; mixed Western, 46@46c; in cars on track, 46½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Dull, steady, and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra white Michigan, $1.62; amber Michigan, cash and seller January, $1.63; No. 1 red, $1.58; No. 2 do, $1.61½@1.61¾. Corn steady; new high mixed, 36c; low mixed, 35½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.35@4.45.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, none; corn, 500 bu; oats, none.

THE APIARY.

A Request from the Farmers' Clubs—Bee-Keeping on the Farms—A Changed Condition—The Relation of Buckwheat and Honey—Buckwheat Cake and Honey—Butter and Honey—Honey-Producing Trees and Plants.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, ILL., Dec. 23, 1872.

AN INVITATION.

B——, Dec. 12, 1872.

MISS ELLA: Our Farmers' Club has requested me to invite you to deliver a lecture on Bee-Keeping before our Club, at your earliest convenience. The other members of the Club tell us that there was a time when honey was abundant, but that, of late, it has been scarce. Yours, ——, Secretary.

I cannot accept the above, for the reason that other Clubs in the Northwest might justly claim the same service from me; and yet there is something to be said to all of them. I will, therefore, prepare a lecture that may be repeated before each Club,—at least all of those on the great prairies,—provided they are readers of THE TRIBUNE.

BEE-KEEPING ON THE PRAIRIE FARM.

I do not suppose that you intend to devote your entire farms to this one purpose, and yet I know not why you might not do so, to an advantage. You plant orchards, and await a decade for the return. If you can have the same patience in regard to the growing of honey, there is no reason why you could not succeed, for you might plant forest or shelter belts of the basswood, the honey-locust, and other honey-yielding trees. You may sow white clover, catmint, poliæcia, buckwheat, and other honey-producing annuals and perennials; and these, in time, will produce a bee-pasturage that shall be as certain as are the other crops of the farm. You who have long been residents of the prairie, and more especially those of you who made homes when the wild flora spread like a carpet over the whole surface of the prairie; when the blue and the purple of early spring gave place to the brighter colors of June, and, as the summer culminated and waned, to the golden yellow; when the whole family of the gaudy sunflower reflected back the sun of the earlier and the later harvest,—you can appreciate how all this beautiful flora of the prairie faded out, as furrow after furrow rifled the turf that had grown and interwined the roots of the grasses and flowering plants for thousands of years.

A CHANGED CONDITION.

You starved the bees when you planted the grain, and when the herds trampled out the forget-me-nots, and the phlox, and the sunflower, and the golden-rod; and you wondered why there was a lack of honey. You know this now, and you can look back at the changed condition. You see the swarms of dead bees, and the empty honey-dish, that no longer adds to the pleasure of your rural meal; and you ask if this state of things must continue. I say, Yes, unless you investigate the cause of the failure, and make amends by art for what your practical eye has destroyed. Let us have a little plain talk over this matter. I am satisfied that you do not intend to turn your farms into great apiaries, and yet I know you are anxious to have honey on your tables, that the breakfast in winter shall not be devoid of buckwheat-cakes and honey. Yes, there is a close affinity between the two, for the buckwheat, when in the field, supplies the honey from its immeasurable nectaries; and then, what would be the value of buckwheat-cakes without the honey? You say, Nothing; well, that is true of the prairie; and yet the farmers of the North who have maple-groves can substitute the sugar and the rich syrup of the sugar-maple, and thus dispense with the honey. Thus we of the prairie-farm are left to our resources. We must have the luxuries, if it is possible; but this cannot be unless we devote all of our energy to the corn-field,—for, alas! 20-cent corn will not permit us to send for buckwheat flour at $9 a barrel, and for silver dips to the store at $1.50 per gallon. We must, therefore, investigate these things, and ascertain if there is any way out of the difficulty.

We have patches of ground, here and there, that may be sown to buckwheat, and this will give us both flour and honey; and, even if we must encroach upon the corn-field by taking a strip from the side of the field, we should be amply repaid in the two luxuries that would be produced for the table. Then, you have golden butter where clover abounds,—for I think some of you may have heard the old story of the milk-maid down in the clover-pasture, amid the yellow cowslips and the blossoms of the white clover. The trouble is, that you have set up a King, and called him King Corn. That may be all well enough, but this King must not receive all of your worship,—for there are a great many small things that are required to make up the list of human happiness, and to make this Republic a place that shall well out the frowns and hardships of the outer wor'l.

BUCKWHEAT AND HONEY FOR BREAKFAST.

The farmer and his sons go to the corn-field, these cold winter-days, all the more cheerfully after a good breakfast; and no winter-breakfast is complete without the griddle-cakes and the snow-white honey. It is nauseating, you may tell me, to fill your lawns with coniferous trees, that shall give a rich green even to the winter landscape; but, to me, the basswood, the honey-locust, and the red-bud have beauties, for they remind me of how enticing are the produce of those flowers; and when the broad leaves of the basswood are whirled into the autumn eddies, they speak to me of my griddle, and of that which it holds in store. Then, I think for me the beauties of many forests we have from the orchard and the honey-bearing forest-trees. There is the apple, on which we feast the eye when it becomes sheeted with its profusion of white and pink, from which comes the music of thousands of these industrious insects as they draw the honey from the nectaries throughout a tube so small that the eye doubts the truth, but the fact is there, nevertheless. Thus, while we feast the eyes, the bees are providing us a feast for the winter-breakfast, when griddle-cakes abound. Thus, when rosy June paints up the more gaudy flowers, her hand is on the apple, splashing, and flashing, and dotting, and shading, and striping, and mottling the fruit with all the colors that so delight the eye; and this is the second real feast. Then comes the feast of the fruit and the feast of honey. Thus, my dear friends of the Farmers' Clubs, you see that there are some things of value, even when Corn is King. You have the trees to break the shock of the winds, and to modify the cold. You have a commercial value in the patch of buckwheat, and you may sell the honey. And yet this is not quite the whole idea, but rather the question of more comforts and luxuries that may be brought within your reach and made subservient to your use. It is a question of greater enjoyment, to bring the farmer's table up to a level with the class who are called rich, for those who call from the farm, the orchard, the garden, and the apiary, all of their choicest gifts.

We can have all the good things that our farms are capable of producing, if we but make the effort; and to do otherwise is to write at the foot of our names laggards in the field of progress.

ELLA.

THAT VENDOME COLUMN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is not long ago that, through the press, we were informed of the resolve of the French Government, at Versailles, to restore the Vendome Column, thrown in the dust by the Paris Commune during its late uprising and struggle, and to restore it in such manner, or with such material, that it might be considered available for an anticipated future Commune to again destroy it.

Grown up and grown old in the midst of old traditions, ideas, conditions, and circumstances, I have not permitted myself to become mentally cultured by such surroundings, nor by an often loud and thoughtless public opinion; but I have made it my habit to look upon things and events as it behooves a freeman, a man of free and independent thought; and to that habit I still adhere, and have become, thereby, not overindependent in thought, but radical on many subjects, and my heart, I must confess, is delighted at seeing pop- by the instrumentality of evil, pulled do not think as I do not and laid low. Thus, Communists have done for the many, that the Fr regard to that column [illegible] so very wrong I do not think it right to restore it; but, I think that, if restored, it ought to be as high laid low; and I do believe that another Commune, yet a more Christian one, [illegible]—one imbued with the spirit of peace on earth and good will to man,"—will rise to do the work now intended by that semi-barbarous Government of France, so long wallowing in the blood of the overpowered, captured Communists.

The Communists, consisting mainly of members of the laboring, the industrious classes, who rose to proclaim and procure for France a Republic, at a time when the aristocratic elements of that country were wavering and strongly inclined toward a Royal or Imperial Government; who rose to procure for Paris and the other large cities a Communal form of government, somewhat similar to that of our cities, while thus far those cities had been kept continually under military rule; and rose to procure for the laboring classes in general such rights and equities as had been denied them by their rulers, the aristocrats and the wealthy of France,—these poor Communists have, by their mighty, monarchistic, aristocratic, and wealth-gifted antagonists (who commenced the warfare against *them*), been presented before the nations in the worst light imaginable; and Republican and Democratic America, I am very sorry to say, has thoughtlessly generally joined in that hue and cry of the oppressor against the oppressed, although these very Communists, with their ignorances, had risen for *their* country's freedom and for their right about as did Americans 100 years ago!

While we may not approve of all that has been done by Paris Communists during that defensive warfare, we must not forget that their masters of old, their subtly-calculating aristocratic foes at Versailles, by their systematic actions of cruelty against Communists, succeeded in exasperating some fellow-Communists so as to make them apply, on their own individual responsibility, and without the sanction of the Commune as a body, that Mosaic law, so generally and daily practised even in the midst of peace, and by such as go under the name and style of "Christians,"—the law, "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth;" and we ought to bear in mind that, while the Commune itself, by those subtle foes, has been systematically belied, and its motives and actions persistently falsified and perverted. In every European land the domineering classes and their subservient press have anxiously echoed such presentations, and held up to ridicule and scorn Communistic characters who, by their life and death for principle, ought to command the respect and esteem of every true freeman. Be undeceived, Americans.

"But," as once asked an evening paper among us, "why should they pull down that superb Colonne Vendome, erected to the glory of the French army?"

This is the question here and now to be answered; and it is answered, firstly, by asking this other question: Why should the Church of old destroy the *idols* of the nations? The Church did so, we know, because it thought the world would be the better without those idols. But so also thought the Paris Commune with regard to the Column destroyed by its hand. And why?

That Vendome Column—the huge pedestal for the effigy of Bonaparte, the Emperor and warrior—was the vain-glorious idol of most of the people of France. It not only helped to keep up a strong desire for an Imperial form of Government, and thus to prevent the establishment of a Republic; but it nourished the war-spirit in that nation, and led the mind of its people away from the pursuits and triumphs of peace. Its three helped to keep the European nations in a broil; to make large armies therefore necessary on that continent (at present to the number of more than 5,500,000 men); and to lay an ungodly, a bloody sacrifice, and an overburdening taxation, upon the sons and daughters of toil in that and other lands, even during the times of peace.

Now, while noble men of thought had called forth Peace Congresses for the prevention of wars, the masses of the nations had seen and felt the ungodliness of warfare, and the miseries from that old barbarous way of settling differences. So, also, had the much despised and condemned Paris Commune seen and felt it; and the Vendome Column—that Imperial war idol—therefore fell beneath the spirit of really nobler feelings and more noble ideas, and was felled, a prominent idol of a semi-barbarous, although "Christian" age; fell, a devouring foe of humanitarian feelings and of humanity. And from the fullness of all hearts, and in times that might roll and ring throughout the earth and the mighty space,—ay, through the atmosphere of every star beneath the dome of the Universe,—the whole of Christendom might well have shouted: Hallelujah! Thus! war-idol hath fallen, glory to God in the highest!

And that consuming idol is to be restored? God forbid!

Had royalty, aristocracy, and wealth performed that work of destruction, the world's praise might—aye, would—have joined that of the approving heavenly hosts, and it would be thought needless that it should have been buried with the idol. But the lowly Communists did that work for humanity, and there is no earth-response to the praises of the angels of peace; there are no earthly honors, but only curses for those lowly benefactors of humanity, and, in the decree of man, that consuming idol must be restored!

Yes, thanks to God! we have a grand prophetic promise that truth and right, when crushed to earth, shall rise again, and justice shall be done!

When the time comes that the historian shall be enabled to calmly and impartially view and record the causes, motives, and events of that civil uprising, we may see garnished with glory what has been brought before us in the blackest dye. Then, justice may be done to Paris Commune. And who knows whether that Paris, in its deep commotion and struggle for human rights, may yet become as a Mecca—aye, a Bethlehem—to the grateful pilgrims of the nations; while Satory—that bloody place of execution of many noble Communists—may be as a Golgotha to a new, a more Christian, civilization? For, also, shall not the blood of martyrs mainly promote the growth of *their* "Church;" and, as Americans, we have before us, as matter of fact, that, while

> John Brown's body is mould'ring in the grave,
> His soul is marching on!

N. H. J.

AN EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Outline of the Exercises at the American Session.

From the New York Tribune.

The Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, which was to have been held in New York in 1870, but which was postponed on account of the Franco-German war, has been finally set down for October of next year, and promises to be one of the most remarkable gatherings ever held in New York. It will be a wonderful thing for representatives of all Christendom to gather in the New World, and the presence of so many leading minds in New York will be a striking incident in its work-a-day career. A large meeting in the interest of the Alliance will be held in February, when more definite announcements concerning the Conference may be expected.

The following outline of the programme, as far as determined upon, is given below, though it is still subject to alterations:

Thursday, Oct. 2.—Social reunion of members and delegates; address of welcome and replies by officers and delegates of Foreign Alliances.

Friday, Oct. 3.—Organization of the Conference, election of the officers, etc.; the President's address; discussion on the present state of Christendom. Speakers: the Rev. Eugene Bersier, Paris; the Rev. H. Krummacher, Brandenburg; the Rev. Cohen Stuart, Rotterdam; Father Gavazzi, Rome; the Rev. Prochet, Geneva; the Rev. Antonia Carrasco, Madrid; the Rev. D. Thoren, Dean of Upsala.

Saturday, Oct. 4.—Subjects for discussion: "Vital Union by Faith with Christ the Basis of Christian Union;" "The Communion of Saints, Modes of Its Promotion and Manifestation;" "The Evangelical Alliance, Its Objects and Influence in Promoting Christian and Religious Liberty;" "Relations, Spiritual and Ecclesiastical, of the United States to Great Britain and Europe." Speakers: The Very Rev. R. Payne Smith, D. D., Dean of Canterbury; the Rev. John Stoughton, D. D., London; the Very Rev. James Begg, D. D., Schmeitzer, Secretary of the British organization, London; the Rev. Dr. Paul Kleinert, University of Berlin.

Sunday, Oct. 5.—Morning: Sermons by ministers in all the churches open to the Alliance. Evening: Meetings for prayers and short addresses; various churches and in different languages.

Monday, Oct. 6.—Subjects for discussion: "Rationalism and Pantheism;" "Materialism, Its Characteristics, Modern Errors;" "Best methods of Combating Infidelity;" "Harmony of Science with Revelation;" "The Gospel History and Modern Criticism;" "The Gospel and Philosophy;" "Faith and Reason;" "Christianity and Humanity." Speakers: The Rev. Professor Stanley Leathes, D. D., King's College, London; the Rev. John Cairns, D. D., University of Edinburgh; General Superintendent Hoffman, D. Dt, Berlin; Professor Theo. Christlieb, D. D., University of Bonn, Prussia; Prof. J. J. Conrad. F. Godet, D. D., Neuchatal, Switzerland; Prof. Jean Monod, D. D., University of Montauban, France.

Tuesday, Oct. 7.—Subject for discussion: "Personal Religion;" "Family Religion;" "Sunday-Schools;" "Religious and Secular Education;" "Demands of Christianity upon Its Professors in Commercial and Public Affairs;" "Right Use of Wealth;" "Revivals of Religion;" "Christianity and the Press;" "The Pulpit of the Age;" "Young Men's Christian Associations." Speakers: The Rev. William Arnot, Edinburgh; the Rev. James H. Rigg, D. D., Wesleyan Training College, Westminster; the Rev. J. C. Harrison, D. D., London; the Rev. Franck Coulin, D. D., Geneva; the Rev. Dr. Fish, Paris; Prof. J. G. Fleischer, Ph. D., Wurtemburg; the Hon. J. W. Von Doom, Amsterdam, Holland.

Wednesday, Oct. 8.—Subjects for discussion: "Principles of the Reformation," "Effects of the Reformation upon Modern Civilization," "Present Aspects of Romanism," "The Old Catholic Movement," "The Training Required to Enable Protestant Ministers to Effectually Meet the Practical Demands of the Present Age." Speakers: Prof. E. H. Plumptre, King's College, London; the Rev. Joseph Angus, D. D., Regent's Park, London; the Rev. Edmund de Pressense, D. D., Paris; Prof. Constantine von Tischendorff, D. D., LL. D., University of Leipsic; Prof. W. Kraft, D. D., University of Bonn, Prussia; Prof. C. Prosser, Theological Seminary, Free Church, Geneva, Switzerland; Pere Hyacinthe, Paris.

Thursday, Oct. 9.—Subjects for discussion: "Present State of Religious Liberty in the different Nations of Curistendom;" "Church and State;" "Constitution and Government in the United States as related to Religion;" "Legislation upon Moral Questions;" "Sunday Laws;" "The Free Churches as the Outcome of Europe;" "The Effects of Civil and Religious Liberty upon Christianity;" "Support of the Ministry." Speakers: The Rev. Wm. Arthur, London; Prof. Bamy, D. D., New College, Edinburgh; Prof. John Eadie, D. D., Glasgow; Prof. Herm. von der Goltz, D. D., University of Basle, Switzerland; Prof. J. F. Astie, Theological School of the Free Church, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Friday, Oct. 10.—Subjects for discussion: "Protestant and Roman Catholic Missions Compared in their Principles and Methods;" "Protestant Missions Among the Oriental Churches;" "Missions Among Civilized and Uncivilized Nations;" "Territorial Divisions of Missionary Fields of Labor;" "Obligations of Science, Literature, and Diplomacy to Christian Missions;" "Evangelization of the Mouths in Christian Countries;" "City Missions in England and America;" "Laws and Modes of Progress in Christ's Kingdom;" "Prospects of Christianity." Speakers: The Rev. John Mullens, D. D., Secretary of the London Missionary Society; Prof. A. M. Charteris, D. D., Dean of the Chapel Royal, Edinburgh; the Rev. Dr. Grundemann, Potsdam, Germany; Prof. David Brown, D. D., Aberdeen, Scotland.

Saturday, Oct. 11.—"Christianity as a Reforming Power;" "Intemperance and its Suppression;" "Pauperism and its Remedy;" "The Labor Question;" "War and its Prevention;" "Social Grievances;" "Christian Philanthropy, Hospitals, Deaconesses, Refuges, Ragged Schools." Speakers: The Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D. D., Edinburgh; the Rev. N. T. Stevenson, Dublin; Prof. Blaikie, D. D., New College, Edinburgh; Sir Harry Verney, M. P., London; the Rev. William Morley Punshon, LL. D., Toronto; Count Andreas von Bernstorff, Berlin, Prussia.

Sunday, Oct. 12.—Close of the Conference; sermons in various churches in New York, Brooklyn, and vicinity; farewell service of the Conference, with addresses and prayers in all the languages represented.

JUDGE DURELL.

His Suppression of the New Orleans Times.

From the Times of New Orleans,—Successor of the New Orleans Times.

The overthrow of the Government of a State by an interlocutory order in chancery, issued by a depraved Judge, was fitly followed by another and equally infamous act, in the seizure and suppression of the *Times*, which occurred on Friday about 3 o'clock.

It is only needful to state the circumstances and manner of this seizure and suppression, to stamp it as one of the most infamous deeds to which a Judge or Court ever gave sanction.

Mr. C. A. Weed, before becoming proprietor of that paper, had involved himself, in relations of confidence and intimacy, with a man who had been his partner in transactions during the war. This man's name is J. H. McKee. An unfortunate confidingness on the part of Mr. Weed, against which he was constantly warned by his best friends, produced its natural results. For some time past hints and insinuations were thrown out by McKee that if the New Orleans *Times* did not cease its denunciations of Durell and his ring of bankrupt assignees and lawyers, there would be a movement against it, through Weed. Such threats from such a source were treated with scorn and contempt. The gentlemen employed in the conduct of that journal would not be frightened or purchased to abandon their duty to the people who supported it. The paper being in the full side of prosperity, free from all liabilities or encumbrances on its own account, not only self-sustaining, but largely lucrative, had no reason to apprehend assault from any quarter. Its immense business, giving employment to a large force of hands, to whom disbursements, exceeding four thousand dollars a week, were made every Saturday evening from its receipts, was conducted with perfect satisfaction to all persons dealing with it. And the seizure and suppression of this, we must justly say, public institution, in whose existence and conduct every citizen had a warm interest, was passed under the shadow of this infamous act, on an alleged unpaid personal obligation of Mr. C. A. Weed for $1,500. This obligation had never been presented to Mr. Weed—no demand had been made for the amount. It had been passed by him to McKee in the settlement of some old accounts. The reader will be amazed to know how such a thing could be done, in a country where a vestige of law and of justice remains. His astonishment will disappear when he reads the provisions of the Bankrupt law and learns the practice which has been pursued in the United States District Court in this city under the administration of Durell.

Under this practice, any creditor, for ever so small a sum which is due, by going into the Bankrupt Court and swearing to his indebtedness, and that the debtor is about to depart or to conceal his effects, may seize millions of property, and close up the largest establishment in this city. And there can be no release from such seizure by the payment of the debt alleged to be due. Of course the law does not authorize any such proceeding. On the contrary, it has been the intention of the legislation which made the law by all honest Judges that the mere affidavit of the petitioning creditor, mere *ex parte* testimony, will not justify the issue of a warrant having those serious effects. Other and satisfactory proofs must be given and a hearing had. But Durell law is different from the law of the civilized world, and thus this magnificent and corrupt man is armed with the power to prosirate the business, and destroy the fortunes and even the means of subsistence of any man in this community who may offend him or any of his friends. He claims that it is for his discretion to determine whether the *prima facie* showing of a seizing creditor is satisfactory or not, and where, as in this case, the object of the employment of political clique and of the partners in his enormous crimes against this people and the defendant, is the honest journalist who has exposed and held up to the scorn of the world his unparalleled infamies, the mere o

KANSAS.

The State Agricultural College, at Manhattan.

Reports of the President, and the Horticultural and Farm Superintendents.

Visiting Committee's Report on the General Condition of the Farm.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Dec. 20, 1872.

In these days, when the "new education" attracts so much attention, and when donations of lands are asked for, it will be interesting to many readers of THE TRIBUNE to learn what is being done by so young a Commonwealth as Kansas. It may not be out of place here to remark that, under the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, granting public lands for the endowment of at least one Industrial University, etc., Kansas could claim but the *pro rata* of three Representatives; consequently, received but 90,000 acres of land. But in this she had a most precious bounty, because she had these lands within her own borders, and had the capacity to send out men of sound judgment to view and select the lands. Every quarter-section was carefully inspected before it was chosen. As a result, the best lands in Kansas, or, at least, some of the best, belong to the Agricultural College. They were not put upon the market in undue haste; consequently, very little, if any, have been sold for less than $8 per acre. After so much had been sold as would furnish the necessary funds to pay the current expenses of the College, the unsold lands were withdrawn from market, and are now worth at least $12 per acre. This secures the life of the institution for all time. If Congress shall grant further aid, Kansas will know what to do with it, and her intelligent citizens, and especially her State Board of Agriculture, will see to it that the full benefits of this sacred trust accrues to the industrial classes for whose benefit it was granted. Your correspondent was favored with the privilege to examine the

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The Faculty consists of President Joseph Denison, D. D.; Professors Mudge, Lee, Gale, Detmers, Platt, and Miller; and Tutors, Miss J. Detmers, Chemistry and German; Miss Williams, French, Drawing, and Painting; and Mrs. Wirden, Music.

Both sexes are admitted on equal terms. Your correspondent has had abundant opportunity to judge both of the students now present, and of others present in former years, and unhesitatingly affirms that, as a rule, the plan adopted at this College works well.

For the fall term, 1871, there were in attendance: gentlemen, 64; ladies, 55; total, 119. For the winter term,—January, February, March,—1872: gentlemen, 77; ladies, 61; total, 138. A gain of 30 over the corresponding term in 1871. For the spring term, 1872, gentlemen: 44; ladies, 37; total, 81. For the fall term (just closed), gentlemen, 61; ladies, 48; total, 109. Among the students were representatives of 26 counties in Kansas. The following named States were also represented: Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Ohio, Missouri, and Colorado. (Two of the students are young men of color; they are studious, well-behaved, and enjoy the esteem of all the faculty, and of their fellow-students.)

Mr. Hougham, Professor of Agriculture, after having served the College four years, resigned; also, Mary F. Hovey, after serving three years as teacher of Music, etc., resigned. Miss Jennie Detmers has been engaged as teacher of Chemistry and German.

Dr. J. H. Detmers ("Veterinarian") has lectured also in the Iowa Agricultural College and the Missouri State University.

The "Farmers' Institute" (usually held during January) has been a success, even beyond former years. Dr. Warden, of Ohio; President Welsh, of the Iowa Agricultural College; Professor C. V. Riley, of Missouri, and others, contributed to its success. The next Farmers' Institute will commence Jan. 20, 1873.

Vocal and instrumental music have been pursued with increasing interest.

President Denison calls especial attention to the report of Major Miller, as showing the development of the industrial feature in the employment of student-labor, and consequent promotion of health, cultivation of habits of industry, etc. (Here, as in other similar institutions, it is found an established fact that the most efficient industrial workers are also the best scholars.)

He further calls attention to the experiments made in forest-culture in order to determine the best and most suitable varieties of trees, especially for the prairies.

Some progress has been made in the department of "Mechanics." A blacksmith-shop has been erected and is now in full blast, under A. F. Todd as Master Mechanic. (Here many of the students love to labor, and I believe are now, during vacation, doing custom-work.)

Reference is made to the laying down of a stone sidewalk from the boarding-house to the College, the change in gates and driveways, and other needed improvements around the College *Campus*.

In the department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, a good beginning has been made; and, as soon as the proper time arrives (this includes the means to purchase), some of the best specimens of stock should be obtained.

(The report that the Kansas Agricultural College is the owner of some very fine Short-horn, Devon, Ayershire, Alderney, and other cattle, also of swine, sheep, etc., of the improved breeds, has not the slightest foundation in fact. All the stock now on the College-farm, and owned by the State, consists of three very superior spans of mules, and one saddle-horse for the use of the Farm Superintendent.)

The President calls especial attention to Professor Mudge's explorations of the Upper Valley of the Salomon and the Saline, on the Western limits of the State, and recommends that provision be made to continue the surveys.

Dr. Denison further says: "A right public sentiment, and one that is growing stronger and more general, is settling down upon the convictions, that those employed in the whole circle of industries should be educated in those industries, that the future well-being of free society and good government, if not their very existence, depend upon it. Thus the laborer and the artisan may become skilled in their work, and enter upon it at a great advantage to themselves, and the capital invested, and the relation of capital and labor, which is one of mutual dependence and co-operation, be rightly understood, and the right claims of each be secured, and labor-strikes, violence, bloodshed, and ruin be averted."

The site of the new College-building has been selected, and a competent landscape-gardener to lay out the grounds, and a plan has also been drawn and engraved for a very superior barn, and the walls of the first story of one wing, 20 feet high, are up; the dimensions of this wing are 26 by 46.

(When this barn shall have been completed, it will outshine any other barn in the United States. It is simply magnificent in proportions, and will be able to shelter all the stock needed for experiments (including the dairy) in animal husbandry. It will hold all the grain that can be raised on the farm; and, if the other College buildings, to be furnished by the State, shall be in perfect keeping with this model barn, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa will have to look to their laurels.)

Dr. Denison concludes his report by giving credit for additions to library, for periodicals and newspapers; and this includes THE TRIBUNE, of Chicago.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF PROFESSOR E. GALE, OF THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

There are 40½ acres devoted to experiments: to "shelter belts" and forest-tree culture, 11¾; to orchards, 15¼; to vineyard, 2½; and to nursery, 10½ acres.

The old orchard on the so-called Foster place was planted several years ago; little is known of the varieties (mostly apples). The others were planted respectively in 1868 and '69. The trees were from three to six years old when planted, and have made, until this year, only small growth, and have produced no fruit. The trees planted in 1869—consisting of apples, pears, and peaches—were only one year old at planting, and are therefore yet too young to show fruit, though the "Bartlett" and "Stephens' Genesee" pears bloomed quite freely. The varieties of apples number 63, and are to be increased, because designed more for instruction than for profit. The land has been cultivated only for the benefit of the trees. The work of the plow, the cultivator, and the hoe has been thorough and frequent up to Aug. 1. The orchard upon the old College-farm is located in a very exposed position; a shelter-belt of 2,000 trees has been planted around it; these have made a good growth, and will, in a few years, afford a good protection.

The expense account for team and hand labor, including student-labor by the hour, amounts to $430.31. The credit side, by sale of peaches and apples, shows $145.65.

FOREST-CULTURE.

The land selected for this purpose was least adapted to the growth of cereals. The poorest soils of Kansas will ultimately be planted to forests; consequently, these are the soils upon which experiments should be made. The varieties consist of the European larch, white, red, and green ash, Osage-orange, catalpa, ailanthus, black walnut, hickory-nut, maple, and willow. About 50 per cent of the larch died after the 1st of July. (Not a very favorable showing of this much-landed tree.) The objections urged against the ailanthus as a street-tree do not lie in forest-culture. The "white willow fever," so prevalent a few years ago in Illinois and elsewhere, does not rage on these College-grounds; nevertheless, Professor Gale thinks some varieties of willow can be grown successfully and to advantage. He also recommends a trial with chestnuts and the leading varieties of *coniferæ* (evergreens). There are now growing under his care 34,498 trees; and, inclusive of the "belts," there would be 36,570; the cost of which, so far, amounts to $367.73.

THE VINEYARD

contains 1,280 vines, mostly "Concords," but including also Catawba, Breveling, Diana, Hartford, Ives, Salem, and Clinton. All but 50 vines were planted prior to 1870, at a cost of $66.12. Cash for grapes sold this season, $2.60.

The trees purchased for ornamental purposes have as yet only been planted in nursery-rows, and the expense added to nursery account.

THE NURSERY

is designed mainly to give instruction, and now contains 48,400 trees, and a good variety of small fruits. The account stands as follows:

Cost of stock in Manhattan Nursery, with interest	$2,795.85
Receipts from sales	535.04
Value of present stock at wholesale rates	3,587.53
Balance in favor of nursery	791.68
Orders for spring delivery to date (Dec. 16)	135.67
EXPENDITURES.	
Student labor, 6,054¾ hours	$901.63
Labor of men by the month	385.05
Ditto men and teams by the day	255.00
Ditto College-team fitting ground	7.50
New stock	210.50
Total	$1,759.68

THE REPORT OF THE FARM SUPERINTENDENT, MAJOR E. MILLER,

is made to the President, Dr. Denison, and is a very voluminous document. From it the following extracts have been made:

There were 267 acres of land to be cultivated. To do this, there was *one* employe, one team of mules, harness and wagon, one plow, one square harrow, two cultivators, one roller, one seed-drill, one reaper and mower, one revolving rake, and a few hand-tools. A team had been employed during the winter to haul manure, quite a bank of which was found on plat No. 5,—"by far the most cheering indications to be seen."

The Legislature as yet had made no provision for the support and development of the industrial department of the college; consequently "there was a great deal to do, and nothing much to do with."

Relief came at last in the shape of an appropriation of $1,500, expended in part as follows: Two spans of mules at $400 each (they are very superior, of which I have personal knowledge; one span, a pair of 3-year old mares, took the first premium at the Kansas State Fair); one saddle-horse, another wagon, harness, gang-plow, subsoil plow, smoothing harrow, corn-planter, stalk-cutter, hand-drill, and lawn-mower,—these last, in the aggregate, costing $464.50.

Since spring, over 500 tons of manure have been hauled, and during this winter 2,000 tons more will be added and composted. (The College is fortunate in having the opportunity to obtain all this for the removal simply. In one or more instances, farmers are willing to pay 20 cents per load to have their farmyards ridded of "the nuisance." If the example of this institution shall prove of worth, the time will soon come when these same farmers, or their successors, will be willing to pay for manure 20 cents per load in the city, and haul it three or four miles to their worn-out farms; and be glad of the chance.)

The crops grown consisted mainly of corn, oats, Hungarian grass, clover, and timothy, various kinds of beets, potatoes, and turnips. The wheat was mostly winter-killed—sown too late, and against the recommendation of the Farm Superintendent, but by order of the Board of Regents.

The total cost of labor, including that of students, from Dec. 1, 1871, to Oct. 31, 1872, amounts to $940.65. The cost of corn per bushel varies on the different plats from 13 cents to 38 cents (some of the benefits of manures will of course accrue to succeeding crops); the yield on the three highest plats shows respectfully, 119, 118, and 100 bushels per acre, as testified to by a special Committee chosen from the residents of Manhattan.

The Superintendent says: "The farm is a grand and complex piece of machinery, filled with subtle balances and compensations. To search out the avenues of loss and gain, and to reduce the one and increase the other, is the true economy of agricultural research and practice, and constitutes the real province of farm accounts." The necessity of buildings is thus set forth: Without barns, stables, or grain or store house, or workshop, much that might have been worked out in wet weather was unavailable then because of exposure, etc. The student-labor performed in this department amounted to 5,670 hours, at a cost of $822.21, or an average of about 14½ cents per hour.

(As an example of how much this helps industrious young men, honorable mention is made of a Mr. Smester, who has not only been able to pay from his earnings all of his expenses, but to lay by during the season $50, while his standing as a student is equal to the best in his class. The labor of students is generally performed in the afternoon, between the hours of 2:30 and 4:30, and on Saturdays. Something should be done to furnish employment to such young ladies as desire. To gain this point, it would be an advantage if the boarding-house arrangement could be given over to them exclusively, without gentlemen boarders, and they be instructed in housekeeping, dairying, etc., and also a greenhouse and other appliances for floraculture be added.)

Some of the sugar-beets, grown especially of the "Silician," and the "French Imperial," will be submitted to an analysis, to ascertain accurately their saccharine proportions.

The potatoes were infested by three several species of bugs, to-wit: the Colorado *doryphora decem lineata*, the long grey *cantharides*, and a bogus chinch-bug, new, and perhaps as yet undescribed; yet the yield was at the rate of 150 bushels per acre, the "Peerless" leading as to quantity. The other varieties were Early Rose and Peachblow.

THE GENERAL CONDITION OF THE FARM

can be formed from the report of the Visiting Committee made at the close of the fall term, Dec. 17, 1872. The report is made to President Denison:

SIR: The Committee on whom you were pleased to impose the duty to visit the different sections of the College-farm, beg leave to report:

They first looked over the grounds, orchard, and timber-belts around the present College-building. Having seen and noticed these in former years, we find them much improved in every way. The cultivation of last year's crops, the application of manures, the seeding down to timothy and clover, the alteration of the drives, the laying down of the walk, the partial pruning of the trees in the belt, and the cultivation of the old orchard, &c., are all obvious to the most casual observer, and we hesitate not to say are improvements in the right direction, and such as were much needed.

After this, your Committee visited the other fields sown to winter grain (wheat and rye), and the fields upon which corn had been grown; these were also found in excellent condition. Man's duty seems to have been done. If God be pleased to send "the early and the latter rain," the lands will laugh with a bountiful harvest.

The experiments inaugurated by the present Farm Superintendent, Major Miller, can only be made available when the lands shall have been permanently platted, and a course for the rotation of crops instituted. Only in this will they do good. The advantage of manure, the application of lime, etc., can be determined under the present system.

The nursery and new orchard grounds are in very fine condition, and here, perhaps, all that could reasonably be expected has been done during the last season. If a suggestion is allowed, your Committee are of opinion that the "pyramidal" is the best form of tree to be adopted as a general rule. Also, the low-headed trees are the best for the open prairie, while those of higher heads are perhaps better adapted to more sheltered situations.

The grain-grown (corn) is of excellent quality, bright, sound, and heavy.

The hay was gathered in good season, and stacked in good order.

The new stone walls * and gates leave nothing to be desired in this direction.

It is hoped that the time is not distant when the "model farm," and the new buildings will be completed, and when the Kansas Agricultural College will take rank, as she may, among the foremost institutions of the land, where a thorough industrial education can be obtained.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES W. MURTFELDT,
L. S. [illegible],
Committee.

MANHATTAN, Kansas, Dec. 20, 1872.

* About one mile and a half of these walls have been laid, at a cost of about $5 per rod. Good walls for ordinary farm purposes, faced on one side only, can be constructed at a net cost of $3.

INDIANA.

Work of the Recent Extra Session of the Legislature.

The Bill to Pay the Garrett Bonds—The New Revenue Act.

The Governor's Salary—New Public Buildings—Constitutional Convention.

The Tippecanoe Battle-Ground—Limitation of Legislative Employes—Per Diem of Members.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 27, 1872.

THE LEGISLATURE, AND WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHED.

It is universally conceded that the extra session of the Legislature, just closed, accomplished more for the good of the State than was ever accomplished in the same length of time—forty days—by any previous Legislature. The wisdom of calling the session has been fully justified in passing

THE BILL TO PAY THE GARRETT BONDS,

if no other act of that body is taken into consideration. By the act to redeem all of the outstanding "Internal Improvement bonds," the State is saved from liability to redeem eighteen millions of canal stocks, and the most stupendous "job" ever devised in this State has been defeated, and a fraudulent claim that has been before every Legislature for fifteen years has been settled by a constitutional amendment which prevents any future Legislature from paying any part of it. There are twenty-six of the old "Internal Improvement bonds" still unaccounted for, that have probably been lost.

THE NEW REVENUE ACT,

providing for a uniform assessment of property, and for the collection and return of taxes thereon, which passed the recent Legislature and has now become a law, is very long, containing 300 sections. It changes the entire system of assessment, and reaches many species of property that heretofore escaped taxation. Owing to the brief period allowed for its consideration and discussion in Committee and by the Legislature, some of its provisions may not be practical, and may even be in operation; but it is believed that it will save to the State over $200,000 annually, without increasing the ratio of taxation.

THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY

in this State, previous to 1864, was $3,000; in addition, the State furnished a house in which the Governor resided. The "Executive Mansion," however, was a dilapidated old house, and, being regarded as unhealthy, Governor Morton refused to live in it during his second term. His salary of $3,000 did not cover his expenses, and the Legislature finally agreed to allow him $5,000 a year in lieu of house-rent, thus indirectly increasing his salary, and avoiding the constitutional provision which prohibits the increase or decrease of the Governor's salary during his term of office. Governor Morton continued to receive $8,000 per annum up to the time he was elected to the United States Senate, in 1866, when he was succeeded by Governor Conrad Baker. The latter gentleman also continued to receive $8,000, and furnished his own residence, until the winter of 1870, when the Democrats elected their candidates for Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary, Attorney General, &c. These gentlemen concluded they would not pay the $5,000 for house-rent, but would pay him just what he actually paid for house-rent, viz.: $1,500 per annum, when Governor Baker refused to accept any part of it, and lived on his $3,000. This was believed to be done in accordance with a secret understanding with Mr. Hendricks and other leading politicians, and the *Sentinel*, the Democratic organ, applauded their decision, and commended their care for the people's money. Since Mr. Hendricks' election as Governor, however, these gentlemen have been filled with holy horror at the treatment of Governor Baker, and say the amount due the Governor must be made up to him in some way, and that Mr. Hendricks must be allowed a sum adequate to support him in a position in keeping with the dignity of the Chief Magistrate of the great State of Indiana. This Governor Baker conceded, and he urged the Legislature to pass a bill to give the Governor $5,000 per annum, with a residence, and, until a residence was provided, $8,000 annually. It was necessary that this should become a law this session, or it would be inoperative, as Governor Hendricks will be inaugurated at the commencement of the regular session, in January, and the constitutional provision referred to above would prevent his receiving any part of it. So the act was promptly passed by a Republican Legislature. Thus has Governor Baker heaped coals of fire upon the heads of Mr. Hendricks and his party associates. Governors Baker and Hendricks are now upon the most amicable terms, and they have determined to simply change places. Mr. Hendricks will become Governor, while Governor Baker will take Mr. Hendricks' place in the old law firm of Hendricks, Hoard & Hendricks. The new firm will be Hoard, Hendricks & Baker.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

No action whatever was taken toward building a new Governor's House, State House, additional Reformatory Institutions, or Insane Asylums,—the whole subject being allowed to pass over by common consent. The State has no Executive Mansion, though there is little doubt but that a liberal appropriation will be made for that purpose by the regular session; but the building of a State House, to cost not less than $3,000,000, is a matter of more importance. That the State is sadly in need of a new Capitol, no one will deny; and to assert that the present old shell is a disgrace to a State occupying the position Indiana does among her sister States, to say nothing of its total unfitness and want of room for the purposes for which it is designed, is drawing it very mild. Great efforts will be made to induce the Legislature at least to levy a tax for that purpose, and appoint a Building Committee, to be composed of gentlemen of the highest character, to adopt plans, etc., preparatory to commence building in 1875.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

was also suffered to go over to the regular session, as well as all propositions to reform the Judicial system of the State. The general sentiment of the members of both Houses seemed to be in favor of calling a Constitutional Convention, to which body could be referred all propositions for Judicial reform or increase of Circuits. This matter will be thoroughly discussed at the regular session; and the opinion of those best informed upon the subject is, that the Legislature will call the Convention to meet early next summer or fall.

THE TIPPECANOE BATTLE-GROUND

is at last to be cared for. The Constitution of the State, adopted in 1852, declared it to be the duty of the State to keep that historic ground well inclosed, and to preserve it for all future time. A common board fence, that was erected over twenty years ago, has long since rotted down, and many of the trees have fallen or been killed in consequence of its neglect. The recent Legislature, however, provided for its inclosure, at a cost of not to exceed $24,000, with substantial iron fence.

THE EMPLOYES BILL,

passed at the recent session, limits by law the number of employes each branch of the Legislature shall be entitled to, including Committee clerks, and provides for the manner of their appointment. It has been the custom, heretofore, to permit the Doorkeeper of each House to be the judge of the number of employes needed, and they would appoint as long as urged to do so by their personal or political friends. The above bill was introduced by Senator Beardsley, who personally investigated the necessity for employes; and it is claimed that this bill will save to the State at least $25,000 at each session of the Legislature. Additional help cannot be employed, except by special act. This will be productive of great good, and will conduce greatly to the comfort of the members, whose greatest annoyance comes from the importunities of "dead-beats" and "played-out party-hacks," who insist that places shall be made for them at $5 a day, in consequence of supposed services to the party during the canvass.

EIGHT DOLLARS A DAY.

One of the reasons almost universally given by business and professional men in declining to be candidates for the Legislature is, that the *per diem* is not sufficient to meet their expenses, and that they cannot afford to sacrifice their business, and draw upon their private funds to assist in defraying their expenses, while at Indianapolis attending to the State business. The *per diem* heretofore has been $5 per day, which barely covers the expenses of the most economical members while in this city, while it did not much more than pay the board of a majority. Hence the proposition to increase the *per diem* to $8 per day was carried by a large majority. Now it is the hope that a better class of men will consent to be candidates for both Houses. That the best men in the State should compose the Legislature, is a statement that will not be questioned. Is not this, then, the best or most practical way to secure their services?

IRISH SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your article of this date on the chapter in *Fraser's Magazine* relative to the Irish Brigade in the service of France, the reviewer remarks that the existence of that gallant corps was "a striking fact, although not generally known." The admission is somewhat unfortunate, because the military achievements of that distinguished legion forms, perhaps, the most romantic page in the history of modern Europe; and, certainly, the brightest episode in the clouded fortunes of the Irish nation under the blight of British rule. The glory of the Irish Brigade was continental, not insular; and the most superficial student of history should not be ignorant of its heroic devotion and deathless renown.

The records of the French War-Office show, according to the statements of several distinguished writers, that, from the fall of Limerick, in 1691, to the dissolution of the Irish Brigade, in 1791, 400,000 soldiers, of Irish birth or blood, died in the service of France.

During that memorable period, while the Irish at home were being systematically helotized by the infamous penal laws of William III. and his successors, the Irish abroad were achieving immortal fame on the battle-fields of Europe. England, with unparalleled malignity, slandered Irish courage in Ireland, despite the splendid heroism displayed at Aughrim, Athlone, and Limerick; but the soldiers who, under Mountcashel, Sarsfield, and Lord Clare, left their country rather than remain the bondmen of a bigot victor, vindicated the honor of their race, and made the Irish name forever glorious in the annals of war. England could not malign those men, for the armies of Europe were the judges of their prowess. Marshal Catinat sounded their praises from the valleys of Italy, when they scaled the Alpine cliffs and "clutched the keys of Riva." King William "remembered Limerick" when their war-cry rent the clouds as Sarsfield led the charge on Neerwinden, and died in the arms of victory. Prince George cursed them at Cremona, when the regiments of Dillon and Burke, in their shirts, as they sprang from bivouac, hurled the Austrian cavalry through the gate of the Po, after they had surprised the French and captured Duke Villeroy. Marlborough felt their steel at Blenheim, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. At Ramilies, when "the baffled French were forced to yield," the horsemen of the Brigade burst through the English army and captured a stand of colors,—sole trophy of that furious contest,—which hung for generations afterwards in the Cathedral at Ypres, attesting the faith and fame of Ireland. What need to dwell on the fresher glories won by the bold Brigade at Fontenoy? England, by the mouth of George II., exclaimed in chagrin, "Cursed be the laws that deprive *me* of such soldiers!" That anathema avenged the Treaty of Limerick.

It may be of interest to relate that, after the rescue of Cremona, Louis XIV. raised the pay of the Irish Brigade to the footing of the Guards,—an honor never bestowed on any other corps in the French service; and this peculiar privilege they retained until disbanded by the Revolution. Prouder than all is their epitaph, written by the French nation, and emblazoned on their riddled colors, which hang in the Church of the Invalides: "*Semper et ubique fideles!*" Could heroism have had a more chivalrous recognition?

It may not be generally known that the French expedition which aided Washington in the reduction of Yorktown was composed, in no small measure, of men descended from the victors of Fontenoy. After the latter victory, with the exception of the war against Frederick the Great, France had comparatively little fighting on hand until the fall of Louis XVI., and, as a consequence, recruiting from Ireland almost entirely ceased. Therefore the pale spectre of the Brigade, which, under Colonel O'Connell, garrisoned some islands of the British West Indies, after the Revolution had disbanded the old organization, was made up of semi-Irishmen, who were bitterly hostile to the French Republicans, and as vehemently attached to the House of Bourbon. They may be set down as having served the latter, not England. In any case, they bore not the colors of the Irish Brigade, and have no share in its glory. They were not "erring subjects" of England, but French subjects, born and bred, and rank among the emigrants. The true successors of the Brigade of Sarsfield were the "Irish Legion," formed by the Directory, and continued until the fall of Napoleon, when, by the Treaty of Vienna, France agreed to strike them from the army-rolls. Thus Louis XVIII. repaid his debt to England. Marshal Junot, Duc d'Abrantes, bore high testimony to the services of the Irish Legion in the earlier campaigns of the Peninsular War. The corps, afterward, served with high distinction, under General Lawless, during the campaign of Wagram.

Your reviewer must have quoted *Fraser* when he termed the Irish soldiers, driven from their country by the blackest system of oppression ever instituted by man, "erring subjects of England."

Were the story of Ireland fully and truthfully known, the prophecy of her greatest poet would surely be fulfilled:

—Perchance in after days
They'll learn to love your name,
And many a deed may wake in praise
That long has slept in blame;
And when they tread the ruined Isle,
Where rest, at length, the lord and slave,
They'll, wondering, ask how hands so vile,
Could conquer hearts so brave!

If, on this subject, I have trespassed too far upon your patience, let the agitation caused by the crusade of James Anthony Froude against the Irish cause be my excuse. SHAMROCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29, 1872.

A Woman Attempts to Scalp and Burn Out the Eyes of a Young Girl.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Mr. and Mrs. X. are believed to have lived as happily together as man and wife commonly do in their social position. Some time ago Mrs. X., with or without reason, began to fancy that Mr. X. preferred Ida D. to herself. This young girl had, for awhile, kept house for the husband in the temporal absence of the wife on a visit to relatives. One day Ida received a message from Mrs. X., requesting her to call at her house, as she (Mrs. X.) had a letter from the country for her. In the afternoon Ida dressed herself in her best clothes, and went to Mrs. X.'s house, where she was met at the door by the woman, who kissed her, inquired particularly about the state of her health, and placed her in the most comfortable chair in the room, an armed rocking-chair. Mrs. X. offered the girl refreshments, which she declined, with a request for a glass of water. This was at once brought by the amiable hostess, who herself took a drink. The woman then went into an adjoining room, from which she speedily returned with a strong cord or rope arranged in the form of a noose. Smiling and talking pleasantly all the time, she stepped behind her visitor, and, dropping the noose over her head and arms, with a sudden jerk she soon bound the young girl helpless to the chair. Ida's feet were next tied to the chair. "Now," said the woman, "you shall see how I will avenge myself;" whereupon from the table drawer she took a pair of shears, a large knife and revolver, all of which implements she spread upon the table before her victim, by this time ready to faint with terror. The tormentor's next step was to cut off the girl's hair as close as possible to the skin, leaving only a single handful on the top of the head, for the purpose, as she explained, of facilitating the subsequent operation of scalping. The girl screamed and cried for help as loudly as she could, but the house stands in a lonely place, and no deliverer appeared. After cutting off the hair, Mrs. X. brought a looking-glass that Ida might see the change produced in her appearance. As the girl begged her release, saying that she was freezing, she was told, with a plentiful application of mocking epithets, that she would be warm enough before she got away. Mrs. X. then put the poker in the stove, and while calmly waiting for it to become red hot, she told her victim what she intended to do with it. "First, I will burn your eyes out," etc., etc. And she really began to execute her threats, but when she was trying to blind the girl, the latter, by a superhuman effort, succeeded in releasing one of her hands, with which she seized the glowing poker and for a while arrested the monster in the perpetration of her crime. This interruption made it necessary to reheat the poker, and in the meantime the unlooked for return of the husband was all that saved the girl from prolonged torture and death at the hands of Mrs. X.

PETROLIA.

A Sketch of the Oil-Region.

Discovery, Progress, and Present Condition of the Oil-Business.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 26, 1872.

Taking Oil City as a centre, a radius of 25 miles would comprise that part of Western Pennsylvania known as the "Oil Regions." And it is very appropriately named. Oil is to the inhabitant of Petrolia what the reindeer is to the Esquimaux. In a word, it provides directly or indirectly for everything. The country is, for the most part, wild, mountainous, and rugged, and produces nothing of importance to support its large population, but oil. Hence, everything else must be brought here, and living is more expensive than in any other part of the United States, unless it be the "Far West."

The popular idea that obtaining oil from Mother Earth belongs to "the wonderful age of discovery in which we live,"

IS ERRONEOUS.

Like many other things, "that Heathen Chinee" is thousands of years ahead of us. Confucius speaks of oil coming from the rocks casually, and not as anything new or wonderful. Herodotus, whom, in our ignorance, we called "the father of lies," mentions an oil-well in Zante, which is still flowing. The existence of petroleum in the "Oil Regions" of Pennsylvania was known to scientific men long before its so-called discovery in 1859. The French Commander of Fort Du Quesne, writing to General Montcalm, and relating many wonderful things, speaks of the Seneca Indians, in their worship of the sun, using oil obtained from the rocks. This tribe occupied the whole region about Oil Creek and vicinity. Fifty years ago, oil was collected here by making dams in the river, and gathering the oil by blankets soaking it up. This was sold throughout the country as "Seneca Oil," and believed to be efficacious in curing many diseases.

THERE ARE MANY THEORIES

as to the origin of petroleum: One, that it is a liquid resulting from the decomposition of marine and land plants; another, that it is from oil-yielding animals which swarmed the seas of the Devonian period; the generally accepted explanation is, however, that it is the condensation of certain gases coming through the earth's crust from the liquid interior.

In 1859, a Connecticut Yankee, by the name of Drake, came to Titusville, and near this place commenced boring for a vein of silver, which tradition said was there. He was out of funds in a short time, and regarded by most people as an impostor; but he persevered, and, at the depth of 170 feet,

STRUCK A FLOWING OIL-WELL

of 20 barrels *per diem*, then worth $30 per barrel. This created the wildest excitement, and, as new wells and new localities became known, wonderful fortunes were made in a day, and old farmers, fifty years behind the times, became suddenly millionaires. As a natural consequence of money becoming so plentiful and wealth falling upon persons unable to judiciously use it, shoddyism in its worst form was apparent everywhere. One or two anecdotes will illustrate the effect

"STRIKING OIL"

had upon some of these people. An old couple, too impatient to wait till spring to build, took elegant furniture, lace curtains, etc., into their log cabin. A blacksmith, having "struck oil," and who, instead of counting his money, as formerly, by dollars, counted it by hundreds of thousands, sent his daughter to a fashionable boarding-house in Philadelphia. One of the instructors wrote to him that it was useless to keep his daughter at school, as she lacked capacity. The old man very indignantly wrote back, asking why they did not buy capacity for her, if she wanted it. He had money enough.

For six or seven years

EVERYTHING WAS SPECULATION.

The oil business was not carried on as a legitimate one, but for the purpose of making a fortune at one stroke. From $30 a barrel, oil went down so low that is did not pay to barrel it, and it was at times even allowed to run into the river. Then there were wells which flowed more than 2,000 barrels in twenty-four hours. Now, a well which pumps 100 barrels is considered much more than average. Of course, in different localities, petroleum is found at different depths; but, as a general rule, that found near the surface is much heavier, and consequently more valuable, that found deeper down.

Improvements are constantly being made in the machinery used in

PUTTING DOWN AN OIL WELL;

but, in the main, the general plan is the same: First, a derrick is built, 50 or 60 feet high,—much resembling the lookout stations built for the Signal Corps during the late war, or the rough observations on the seashore. To the top of the derrick is fastened a pulley-block, through which the rope passes that raises and lowers the tools. The latter weigh about 1,000 pounds, so that a powerful blow is struck at every revolution of the crank. Without going through the details of boring, I will state, as soon as oil is found, tubing is set in, and, if the well is a flowing one, the owner is fortunate; and, if not a flowing well, a pump must be put in, to be worked by an engine. The fuel commonly used in the engine, the well itself provides in the shape of

GAS.

This is, to one seeing it for the first time, something wonderful. The "head" of gas is sometimes very powerful. There was an engine at one end of the walls at Parker's Landing, whose motive power was gas; no steam was used, but the pressure of gas from the well had the same effect as steam in running the engine. Gas-wells, supplying towns, manufactories, and private dwellings with fuel and light, are common throughout the Oil Regions, and on the shore of Lake Erie east of Cleveland.

The number of barrels of oil produced in a year

IS SOMETHING STUPENDOUS.

Taking the past six months, I find the average *monthly* yield of the entire Oil Region to be 520,000 barrels. During the same period, the number of yielding wells each month averaged 4,300. I have said great fortunes have been amassed here, and might add a great many fortunes have been lost, as is attested by the numerous deserted derricks you see everywhere covering dry-holes.

THE CENTRE OF THE OIL BUSINESS

is Oil City. Of all places I ever visited, this is the dirtiest, most ill-arranged, and busiest. By the way, you see very few idle people in Petrolia. It was near Oil City that the first large wells were found. The Oil Exchange is here, where a great part of the oil business is transacted. Titusville is one of the most important places in the Region. Petroleum Centre at one time had a bright future, but it never realized it, and is on the wane. Reno was a town of mushroom growth, and rose and fell in the famous "Culver Bubble." This town and a tract of 1,200 acres are owned by the "Reno Oil Company." Here derricks take the place of shade-trees, and no family can be without at least two on the whole Region proper.

FRANKLIN

is the finest place. Its streets are broad and well laid out; the people are public-spirited, and some of the buildings, public and private, would put much larger places to shame. It is surrounded by very steep and high hills, one of which, viz., the "Egbert Hill," is famous for the number of yielding wells on it.

I am afraid I have made this letter too long, but at another time I shall endeavor to tell something of refining oil, and the different leagues and combinations organized between the producers, refiners, and railroads, all of which are of public interest. H. P.

Disappearance and Reappearance of Land.

It requires an immense amount of argument and strong proofs to convince some persons any change is going on in the physical aspect of a country. They suppose and firmly believe that land and water appear to-day precisely as they were at the subsidence of the deluge.

Even the everlasting mountains, as they are poetically described by geographers, are gradually wearing away. They crumble and the winds and rains carry away the disintegrated particles to raise the common level of depressions and elevate the surface of adjacent plains.

By this never-ceasing process the beds of all rivers are shallowing, while estuaries and the seas into which they waft the earth held in solution, are gradually filling up with accumulated mud. By pressure from the great weight of water above, the soft bed slowly hardens, and in time, aided by other agencies in nature, becomes a stratum of stone.

But one fact is more valuable in the estimation of doubters in regard to the ever changing condition of matter than a whole volume of descriptive phenomena.

Where the Zuyder Zee now is, within historical times, was dry land in the thirteenth century. In that territory were two lakes. A mighty inundation broke through the neck of land between them, and the water rushed quite to the gates of Utrecht. From that period for two hundred years the water gained and finally got the ascendency, swallowing up extensive forests and tracts of cultivated land; not only that, but the submerged ground seems to have sunk very considerably, as large vessels, at this particular epoch, sail freely over where were once fine roads and beautiful fields. Lastly, in 1306, the fresh water was wholly displaced by an influx of salt water, and those islands now marked on charts were cut off from the mainland. Thus the Zuyder Zee became an arm of the sea. This is one example of the law of terrestrial changes.

THE BYRON FAMILY.

Mrs. Somerville on Lady Lovelace and Her Relations—The Leigh Scandal.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The day after Christmas, 1871, in a comfortable stone mansion standing at one of the angles of the Braschi Palace, near the Piazza Navona, in Rome, I saw that venerable old lady who had been regarded for forty years, by all the *savans* of Europe, as the most wonderful woman of the century. It was Mrs. Somerville's birthday, and in honor of her having entered—with good health, perfect senses (save a slight deafness), and unimpaired mind—upon her 93d year, a few friends had called to offer their congratulations. * * *

While Mrs. Somerville was thus chatting on about her old friends, lunch was announced. Preferring to remain behind with the venerable lady, I took occasion, from the absence of the others, to ask her of the conclusion of Lady Lovelace's life. "It was a sad one," she said. "Surrounded by all that affluence, position in society, kind friends, a tender husband, and promising children could bestow, the restless spirit inherited from the Byrons could not be satisfied. She bet high at horse-races, played for large stakes at cards, frequented the *rouge-et-noir* gambling tables during the season at Baden-Baden and Wiesbaden; and, during the railway mania in England, when George Hudson was 'King,' entered deeply into speculations. Lord Lovelace was either ignorant of all this, or chose to appear so. She had, besides settlements made upon her on her marriage day, large trusts held for her by ante-nuptial deeds, consisting of property inherited from her maternal grandfather, the income of which was her own. The failure of her agent, through whom she bought and sold railway stocks, involved her in debts she could not discharge, and to save her good name her husband paid them. I think the chagrin arising from this brought on the disease from which she died."

"She had all the proud spirit of her father then?"

"Yes; and combined with that all the extreme eccentricities of her mother. She could be both of the most genial warmth and Arctic coldness to her friends. As each morning's freak took her, such was her mood through the day. You never knew beforehand where you were to find her. She would sometimes, for weeks together, become so absorbed in mathematical studies—in LaPlace's most abstruse calculations, in physical astronomy, in the calculus—that everything else was forgotten. Again, with the same intensity, she would travel from place to place on the Continent, would follow up the dissipations of London society through a whole season with all the crazy eagerness of a girl at her first entrance into life, would be present at all the great horse-races on both sides of the channel, and would gamble unscrupulously everywhere. She was also as extremely selfish as she was heedlessly rash, and it was from this, added to her frequent coldness of manner, that she retained no constant friends."

"Did she resemble her father or mother most in personal appearance?"

"Her father; and was as beautiful a woman as he was handsome man. When she was staying at Clifton, with her mother, the year before she became Lady Lovelace, I never saw a more lovely young woman. To the white clear skin, large, liquid eyes, dark wavy tresses, Grecian features, and small hands and feet of her father, she added the thoughtful expression of Lady Noel Byron. Her forehead was lower than Lord Byron's, but this only added to her beauty. She read the 'Mecanique Celeste' of La Place, in which he traces the influence of gravitation from the elliptical motions of the planets to its most remote effects on their mutual perturbations—a work, you are aware, which I subsequently translated—under my direction for several weeks, and I am sure I never saw clear understanding embodied in physical beauty to so great a degree as there was apparent in Ada Byron whenever she arrived at a full comprehension of a great astronomical truth. Besides, her voice was low, sweet, and singularly well modulated."

"Had she, as the world believes, been reared by her mother in entire ignorance of her father's works?"

"I do not know. She never spoke of him, whether Lady Byron were present or absent. It could have made no difference, however, for she had no taste whatever for poetry."

"She had other family troubles besides those which arose from her uneasy disposition, had she not, Mrs. Somerville?"

"Poor lady, yes. There were frequent quarrels with, and consequent estrangements from, Lady Noel Byron. Then there was that terrible affair about Medora Leigh, which lasted through years, and which kept Lady Lovelace in constant fear of some public exposure. Then there was the Leigh family, never reputable, always in poverty, about whom disgraceful scandals were forever in circulation."

"But you place no credit in Mrs. Beecher Stowe's terrible revelations?"

"Whether I do or do not, one thing is certain, and that is, the revelation is not, as the world supposes, something new. I have heard of it many, many years. It was current before Lord Byron died. Lady Lovelace believed it, and always spoke of Medora Leigh, the alleged fruit of the incest, as her sister. Lady Byron regarded Medora Leigh as her husband's child."

"But long after this Lady Byron was on terms of friendship with Mrs. Leigh, which seems hardly consistent with the belief in such an unnatural deed. And, besides, Mr. Leigh lived with his wife for many years after the scandal was afloat."

"Of Lady Byron's conduct in this, as in a thousand other instances, no explanation can be given that is consistent with human nature as we know it in others. She was a woman entirely *sui generis*, never sure of herself, never trustworthy to her friends or the world. Whenever the cold of the North Pole came down upon her, as it was likely to do at any time, she was no longer subject to ordinary motives. I can conceive of her making a bosom friend of Mrs. Leigh, as she did, after she believed the alleged incest, and persuading herself that her motives were divine. Lady Byron's likes and dislikes were as much without reason as they were without control. In the many schools of which she was patroness, there were no rules which she would not arbitrarily alter, no engagements which she would not deliberately break. As for Mr. Leigh's remaining with his wife after he must have heard the scandal, he had, in fact, nowhere else to live. Poor, shiftless, unintelligent, without the pride that scorns an alms-taking or the force that wins bread, he was from the beginning a beneficiary upon his wife's pittance of property. Besides he was a Byron, as was his wife, and there is taint in the blood."

"Running down through several generations, I am told?"

"Yes; from Admiral Byron to Lady Lovelace's oldest son, Lord Ockham, there were four steps, every one making a lower descent than its predecessor. It was a good thing for his family and the world that death cut short the disgraceful career of the last. Without the gifts of the race he inherited all his vices. Cashiered from the army for cowardice, and expelled from the navy for petty larcenies; shipping before the mast in a drunken frolic and begging as a miserable outcast in the slums of Calcutta, earning a bare livelihood as a touter around the wharves of New York, and dying of delirium tremens while employed as a common laborer in Scott Russell's ship-yard in London—he would seem to have embodied within him all the vices of an outlaw and all the meanness of a vagabond."

"How about the present inheritor of the title, Madame?"

"Ah, my dear sir, we have already broken the rule which tells us to speak only well of the dead. With your leave, we will not break another to-day. It is but justice for me to add, however, that of the present family I never heard anything but good."

Men and Women.

In the order of nature there is believed to be an equal number of the two sexes, taking the world at large, but the fighting propensities of man tends to destroy an even balance, so that in all countries in these latter days females largely outnumber the brotherhood. Civilization with its Christianizing influences has not yet corrected the disparity, and so long as war, commerce, and the demands of the world for male labor exist, to the extent in which they are now employed in mining, railroading, digging coal and salt, to the exclusion of females, women will be more numerous than ever. The late census of Great Britain revealed the alarming fact that there were 359,969 maiden ladies in the kingdom above 40 years of age. There were 1,407,225 single women between 20 and 40, and 1,418,912 bachelors of the same age. In all the cities of this country the women far exceed the male population. In New England there are women enough to take government into their own hands were they to vote. There are between thirty and forty thousand more women in the City of New York—so says a statistician—than males.

A White Deer.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

P. B. Cornwall, agent of the Black Diamond and Bellingham Bay Coal Mining Companies, was recently the recipient of a beautiful white deer, six months old, from a friend residing in the Puget Sound country, and now has the animal in course of domestication. In form the animal resembles closely the common American deer, having rather a long head and sharp muzzle, large and lustrous eyes, and long, slender legs, though there is grace and finish in the shape of the limbs, that one seldom sees among the ordinary deer. The deer was captured by an Indian maiden who was strolling through the forests of Washington Territory in company with her chosen brave, one moonlight night last summer, and was sold by her to a white trader in order that she might realize a sufficient to defray the expenses of a marriage that had previously been delayed on account of the extreme poverty of her humble but honest parents. The romance enhances the value of the deer.

MARRIED.

KINNIE—DAVIDSON—On Saturday, Dec. 28, Edmund D. Kinnie and Florence M. Davidson, both of this city.

DIED.

CORLIES—On Thursday, Dec. 26, after a lingering illness, Alfred W. Corlies, son of the late Joseph W. Corlies, of New York.

Funeral at 11 o'clock, Monday, the 30th inst., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Edwin Maynard, No. 3 Ashland avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Pawnbroker's Sale!

THE BALANCE OF THE

FORFEITED PLEDGES

Of A. GOLDSMID, Pawnbroker, 468 State-st., will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

At 214 East Madison-st., without reserve, for cash, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 30 and 31, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. Look out for bargains in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, &c., &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

$20,000!

PAWNBROKER'S SALE!

WE WILL SELL AT

Public Auction,

At our Store, Nos. 85 and 87 Market-st., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 30 and 31, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m., $20,000 WORTH OF

Diamond Sets, Rings, and Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, Beautiful Gold Jewelry, Vest and Opera Chains, Pins, Rings, Lockets, Clocks, Opera Glasses, Ladies' Furs, &c., &c.

Also a splendid line of Fancy Goods. Sale positive and without reserve.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Household Furniture,

BY AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock, at 446 State-st. Look out for bargains, as the property will positively be sold.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

55 and 57 South Canal-st.

SALE OF

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES

HELD BY

A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,

BY AUCTION,

MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1872,

At the salesroom of Wm. A. Butters & Co., 55 and 57 South Canal-st., consisting of

Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Rings, Pins, and Sets in great variety, Fine Gold Jewelry, Opera and Vest Chains, Lockets, Guns, Cutlery, Opera Glasses, Mantel Clocks, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, Etc.

By order of A. LIPMAN.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 31, at 9:30 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Horses, Buggies, Cutters and Harness

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, at 10 o'clock, at 28, 30, and 32 West Washington-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

Custom-Made Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Etc.

On THURSDAY, Jan. 2, at 9½ o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Custom-Made Clothing

AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 31, AT 9 1-2 A. M.

These goods, in style and quality, are not surpassed in Chicago. We shall offer in addition to the above, Fine All Wool Underwear, Caps and Turbans, Knit Goods, Gloves, Fine Plated Ware and Cutlery, Fine Fur Sets, &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

LAST AUCTION SALE OF

Boots and Shoes

FOR 1872,

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 31, AT 9 1-2 A. M.

Advanced prices will rule in 1873, and buyers should not forget that this is the LAST CHANCE to get goods at THEIR OWN PRICES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By W. [illegible] HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

TEAS

AT AUCTION.

IMPORTANT SALES OF TEAS. [illegible] SON & CO. will sell at [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1873, at 11 o'clock, At Roberts' Salesroom, Nos. 91 [illegible] Water-st., New York.

By order of the importer, 15,000 packages [illegible] Season Teas, comprising invoices of Green Teas, Souchongs, and Japans.

Catalogues and samples will be ready at the [illegible] auctioneer on and after the 2d of January, [illegible] salesroom two days previous to sale.

VOLUME 26.

JEWELRY, &c.

MAYO & C[illegible]

JEWELLERS,

Opposite Post Off[illegible]

WILL SELL

AT COS[illegible]

FOR THIRTY DAYS

SEE FOLLOWING PRI[illegible]

American Gold and Silver Watches, [illegible] per cent discount.
Geneva and Swiss Watches, 30 to [illegible] discount.
Solid 14-Carat Gold Chains, $1.25 [illegible] per Pwt.
Royal Opera Chains, $35 to $60 [illegible]
Elegant Gold Necklaces and Crosses, [illegible] ly half price.
Beautiful Stone Cameo, Coral, and [illegible] Sets at nearly half price.
Satin Finish and Chased Sets at half [illegible]
New Designs in Bands and Chain [illegible] at half price.
Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons [illegible] per doz.
Do. do. in cases, for presents, at 25 [illegible] cent discount.
Rogers' Plated Ware, 25 to 40 per ct. [illegible]
Ice Pitchers, Tea Sets, Castors, etc., [illegible]
Beautiful Bronzes and Clocks at [illegible] price.
Voyage Clocks and Electric Bells do.
Russia Leather, Gilt, and Ivory Fa[illegible]
Our entire stock, in fact, far below [illegible] prices.

J. B. MAYO & C[illegible]
360 Wabash-av., opp. Post Off[illegible]

AT COS[illegible]

For This Day On[illegible]

BONA FIDE BARGA[illegible]

CAN BE SECURED WITH

G. A. STRON[illegible]

101 East Madison-st[illegible]

Watches, Jewelry, Solid [illegible] ver and Plated Ware, at a[illegible] cost,

G. W. BRETHAUER, Present.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Buildi[illegible]

[illegible]re nearly finished. Several [illegible] [illegible]t untaken. Fire-proof, [illegible] [illegible]ults. English tile floors throu[illegible] [illegible]t. No offices in the city [illegible] [illegible]ese in every first-class res[illegible] [illegible]lans of the Tribune Building [illegible] seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Blo[illegible]

REMOVALS.

Removal

[illegible]We have removed our South [illegible] [illegible]re to southeast corner St[illegible] [illegible]D WASHINGTON-STS.

[illegible]WILSON BRO[illegible]

REMOVAL.

GERSTENBER[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible]as Removed to 199 East Kinzie[illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]e copartnership heretofore existin[illegible] [illegible]n the undersigned, under the firm [illegible] Horton & Leonard, is this day dis[illegible] mutual consent. H. B. Horton is [illegible]orized to sign the firm name in li[illegible]

H. B. HORTON,
CHAS. E. LEONA[illegible]

[illegible]c. 30, 1872.

[illegible]e printing business heretofore carr[illegible] Horton & Leonard will be continu[illegible] undersigned.

H. B. HORTO[illegible]
10 North Jefferso[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible] copartnership heretofore existing between [illegible] under the firm name of Wright & Beebe [illegible] dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] Dec. 16, 1872.

N. T. WRIG[illegible]
GEO. T. BE[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP[illegible]

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible] copartnership heretofore existing between [illegible] under the firm name of George Boynton [illegible] dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE BOYNT[illegible]
R. B. HENRY.

[illegible] Dec. 26, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible] copartnership of the undersigned existing [illegible] of Garden City Lith. Press is this day dis[illegible] consent, L. R. Bromley assuming all [illegible]

L. R. BROMLEY.
J. O. LINKLE[illegible]

[illegible]ber 27, 1872.

STEAM WASHER.

STEAM! STEAM!

[illegible]UTT'S PATENT AUTOMATIC S[illegible]

Clothes Washer

[illegible]

W. O. PU[illegible]
21 West Lake-st., Room 3, Chicago.

WANTED.

[illegible]ughtsman Want[illegible]

[illegible] a first-class architectural draughtsma[illegible] [illegible] whom a permanent situation will be giv[illegible] [illegible] shall be found satisfactory. Apply at o[illegible]

G. P. RANDALL & CO., Architects,
No. 20 Morrison B[illegible]